

BRITISH CRUISER
HALTS S.S. CHINA;
GERMANS SEIZED

American Steamship Stop-
ped Outside Woosung
For Five Hours

38 ARE TAKEN OFF

Women and Children Not
Molested; Tenyo Maru
Also Searched

The American steamer China, of
the China Mail S.S. Co., was stopped
outside the mouth of Yangtze river
by a British cruiser Friday and 38
German men were taken off her.

Most of the passengers taken from
the China were from Shanghai.

The news of the seizure was
received in a wireless despatch to
Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, Shanghai agent
for the line. The despatch was from
Captain Frazer of the China. It
read:

"China stopped by British
cruiser. Thirty-eight German
male passengers were taken
prisoners and placed aboard
British cruiser. Women pass-
engers not molested. China
detained 5 hours."

The steamer could not have been
far out to sea when stopped by the
British cruiser. The China sailed at
8 o'clock Friday morning. The
message was received at Woosung at
6.20 p.m. the same day.

As soon as the news was received
the American consulate was notified.
A telegram was immediately sent to
Washington giving the known
particulars. No statement concerning
the matter would be made at
the consulate.

Of the Germans who left on the
China about 15 were sailors from
German ships interned here.
Among the passengers on the China
were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Scheutter, Mrs.
Kuti and child, Mr. and Mrs. W.
Strenger, Mrs. W. B. Knapp, Mrs.
Hartmann, Mrs. S. Dinkelman and
child, Mrs. F. Traub, Mrs. A. Muller
and 2 children, Mrs. F. Grieve and
child, Mrs. F. Stoffregen and child,
Misses Irma Burges and G. Rosenthal,
Countess Von Hofenfels, Master
F. Traub, Mrs. E. Ely and Grimm,
Misses Marie Pabst, Kathie Ehrholdt,
Johanna Lutgens and child, Luise
Reimers, Kathie Vogt, Anna Runelt
and child, Mary Will and child, Ida
Johannsen, Anna Griener, Anna
Petersen, Messrs. Wila Yollner,
Anton Gerl, Anton Pleit, E. Siemers,
Max Kohler, C. Christenicht,
Frey Schiefer, R. Lycpert, G. Grot-
jahn, John Jacques, F. Wuerth, Carl
Breckner, and A. Canele.

Mr. I. Haas also was on the
steamer. He is about 20 years of
age.

The China is due in Nagasaki to-
day. Further particulars are ex-
pected from there.

The China was stopped as she was
going into Manila on this same
voyage. A British man-of-war fired
two shots across her bows and put
on board a party who conducted a
thorough search. No-one was taken
off at that time.

The Tenyo Maru on her last trip
to Manila was also stopped by a
British auxiliary. Eight Indians
were taken off her. According to
the passenger ship that stopped the
Tenyo was the White Star liner
Lorentz, which is now being used
as an auxiliary. It is thought
possible that the same boat may
have taken the passengers from the
China. The Captain of the Tenyo
did not at first understand the flag
signals for her to stop.

A more certain command in the
shape of a shot 15 feet across her
bows told conclusively what the
Lorentz wanted. Two boat loads of
sailors put off from the Lorentz
and an armed party of eight com-
manded by Lieutenant Steele board-
ed the Tenyo. It was said that the
man they wanted was named Bargi.
He was a Harvard graduate. The
eight men are supposed to have been
connected with plots against the
British government in India.

Pingshan Is Captured By
Government Troops; Columns
Now Converging On Suifu

Northerners Successful in Several Small Fights; Luchow
Is Recaptured; Tsai Ao Is Defeated

Reader's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 19.—Discussing
the situation at Suifu, the capture of
which the Government was confident
a fortnight ago would be quickly
accomplished, but regarding which there
has been a long silence, the Peking
Gazette says that, from semi-
official reports, they last heard that
Pingshan, which is about 30 miles
from Suifu, had been captured by the
Government troops and also that the
northern troops from Tzeliutung were
marching towards Suifu, while troops
from Luchow were advancing on Suifu.

The Chinese Government notified the
Foreign Legations yesterday to the
effect that Szechuan, Yunnan and
Kweichow, being a war zone, no pass-
ports to foreigners will be issued. If
foreigners, in spite of this notification,
travel through the disaffected area,
they will do so on their own
responsibility.

A new Office for Military Affairs has
been established in the Presidential
Palace, Generals Tang Tsai-li, Tsao
Kun and Li Chun having been ap-
pointed chiefs of the new offices.

As regards the fighting in the region
of Luchow, semi-official reports state
that the Government troops scored
another small victory and are advanc-
ing from Fengchong to Hsuan-
chang, after capturing Kaochuan-
chang. It is believed that the Govern-
ment force operating in this neighbor-
hood is considerable.

The report of a battle at Kikiang
has, up to the present, not been
officially confirmed.

Luchow Recaptured
Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 19.—By the
co-operation of the third and seventh
divisions, Luchow, on the Upper
Yangtze, has been re-captured by the
Government troops. Suifu is now
besieged from three sides. Only the
14th Brigade has been left in Luchow
as a garrison.

The sixth division, under General Ma
Chi-tseng is standing in Changchi, in
the province of Hunan; the advance-

Purmerend Submerged
By Dutch Inundation

Zaandam Situation Critical;
Emergency Bridges Are
Swept Away

Reuter's Service.
Amsterdam, February 18.—The
emergency dam at Purmerend has
burst and water is rushing in very
violently. The alarm was sounded
and the Burgomaster ordered every-
body to take refuge in their attics.

Purmerend is practically sub-
merged. The situation at Zaandam
is serious. The main street has been
submerged and the emergency
bridges have been swept away.

The anxiety concerning the floods is
unabated. The inhabitants of the
districts affected are fleeing to Amster-
dam. The Queen is visiting the
sufferers.

Bagdad Foreigners
Are Safe at Mosul

Reuter's Agency War Service
Cairo, February 18.—The American
Minister at Athens reports that the
Cree, Whately, Jones and Bryant
families have arrived at Mosul from
Bagdad and are all well.

Mail Notices
For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Wakanoura M. Feb. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Feb. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Matsuyama M. Feb. 29
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Feb. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
For Europe, via Suez:
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Feb. 20
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique Mar. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 5
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin Mar. 5

Our artillery today bombarded the
enemy trenches near the Hohenzollern
Redoubt and east of Armentieres. The
situation is unchanged between the
Ypres-Comines canal and the Ypres-
Comines railway.

HONOR BRITISH OFFICERS
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 18.—The King
has received in audience Lord
Chelmsford, Commodore Tyrwhitt
and Colonel Gordon, V. C.

RUSSIANS AT BAIBURT
ON WAY TO TEBIZOND

Conquerors of Great Fortress
Now Seventy-Five Miles
N. W. of Erzeroum

CAPTURE 25 MORE GUNS

Also, 1,452 Prisoners; Town Is
On Fire in Many Parts;
Registering Booty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 18.—It is re-
ported in Athens that the Russians
have reached Baiburt, seventy-five
miles north-west of Erzeroum on the
road to Trebizond.

The King, in a message to the
Tsar, states:—"Heartiest congratulations
on the splendid achievement of
your gallant troops at Erzeroum,
after such hard fighting, which I
trust will have far-reaching effects."

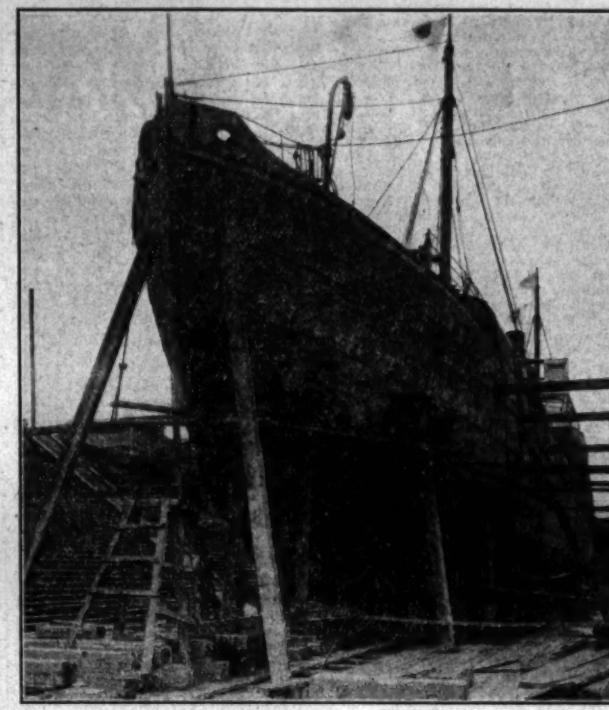
Petrograd, February 18.—It ap-
pears that the nine out-lying forts
of Erzeroum mentioned on the 15th
and 16th were all above the snow-
line. They were captured after forty-
eight hours cyclonic rush by our
Siberian troops, who covered a distance
of twelve miles during the
fighting.

The Russians made a feint, which
led the Turks to think that a flank-
ing march from the south was im-
pending. Simultaneously, the Russian
troops in the Black Sea littoral
were very active.

Meanwhile, the striking force,
mainly composed of Siberian troops,
after a daring march of several days
duration through blizzards, sur-
prised and seized the ridges north
of the city, then took the two outer-
most northern forts in the rear and
swept southwards behind the eastern
line of forts, which face eastwards,
mastering all seven within twenty-
four hours.

This remarkable photograph shows the Japanese coasting steamer Ottawa
Maru in the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.'s International Dry Dock
with her bottom torn out after being a shore on the Button Rock, about 80
miles from Shanghai. The vessel is 42 years old and the large repairs
necessary to enable her to resume sailing are being carried out by the Dock
Co.

42 Years Old and a Wreck
But Worth Saving In These Days



This remarkable photograph shows the Japanese coasting steamer Ottawa
Maru in the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.'s International Dry Dock
with her bottom torn out after being a shore on the Button Rock, about 80
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AMERICANS TO HONOR
WASHINGTON TUESDAY

Banquet, Dance and Reception
To Commemorate Birthday Of
First U. S. President

It is admitted in Petrograd that
the Turks, believing Erzeroum to be
impregnable, had concentrated their
forces at Bagdad.

An official communiqué reports:
In addition to those previously re-
ported, 25 guns were captured at the
storming of the first line of forts at
Erzeroum and 1,452 prisoners were
taken near one of the northern forts,
twelve miles distant from the fort-
ress, which the Russian troops
occupy.

The town is on fire in many places.
The registration of the prisoners and
booty is proceeding.

APPAM PASSENGERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 18.—One hundred
and twenty passengers of the s.s. Appam
have arrived at Plymouth. They
include Sir Edward and Lady Mere-
wether and Mr. F. S. James, District
Commissioner of the Niger Coast
Protectorate.

It is admitted in Petrograd that
the Turks, believing Erzeroum to be
impregnable, had concentrated their
forces at Bagdad.

Prof. Papini's orchestra is to play
American music for the diners. There
will also be a program of novel
entertainments.

The American banquet is to be held
in the ballroom of the hotel. There-
fore the dance and supper which the
Astor House Hotel, Judge C. S.
Lobinger and Consul General Thomas
Sammons are to be the guests of honor.
Members of the association are urged
to send in their reservations at once
so that places may be set aside for
them. Subscriptions should be sent to
Mr. J. W. Gallagher, No. 4, The Bund.
The plan is to have the tables separate
so that anyone can arrange for a
party of his own or can reserve a seat
with those he prefers to be with.

It is admitted in Petrograd that
the Turks, believing Erzeroum to be
impregnable, had concentrated their
forces at Bagdad.

Active operations are now prac-
tically ended and the conquest of the
Camerouns is complete, with the ex-
ception of an isolated position on
Mord Hill. The German Commandant,
Zimmerman, succeeded in
making his escape into Spanish
territory.

A telegram from East Africa, received
from the General commanding the British forces, states
that, on the 12th, a reconnaissance in
force was carried out against Salaita
Hill, in order to locate the enemy's
position and ascertain their strength.

The hill was found to be strongly held
and the main German reserves

were ascertained to be in the neigh-
borhood.

Extra: One-step: "When the mid-night
Choo-choo leaves for Alabama."

1. One-step: "On the Mississippi."

2. Fox-trot: "Made in Mississippi."

3. Waltz: "Smiles, then kisses."

4. One-step: "Frog Legs."

5. Fox-trot: "Hold me in your loving
arms."

6. One-step: "Hymninth Rag."

7. Waltz: "Mimi."

8. Fox-trot: "Hullo, Frisco."

9. One-step: "Daddy, I want to go."

10. Waltz: "Cinema Star."

11. Paul Jones: "Sprinkle me with
kisses."

SUPPER

12. Waltz: "Congratulations."

13. Fox-trot: "Hors d'oeuvres."

14. One-step: "Schultzeimer Rag."

15. Waltz: "Geraldine."

16. One-step: "I'm on my way to
Dublin Bay."

17. Fox-trot: "Silver Fox."

18. Waltz: "When Irish eyes are
smiling."

19. One-step: "You're here and I'm
here."

20. Waltz: "Columbine."

Extra: Fox-trot: "I want to go back
to Michigan."

Extra: One-step: "A la carte."

All members of the American com-
munity will be welcome at the "at
home" to be held by Judge and Mrs.
C. S. Lobinger and the staff of the

United States Court for China, at No.
17, Sicawei Road, on Tuesday after-
noon. The hours are from 3 to 6
o'clock. Special invitations have been
extended to American officials, naval
officers and all American organiza-
tions in the city.

WITHHOLD ANCONA
SETTLEMENT; MORE
ASSURANCES ASKED

U.S. Requires Statement On
Future Treatment Of
Merchantmen

BLOCKADE ACTION

America Declines Sweden's
Invitation For Joint
Neutral Protest

ACT FOR HERSELF
Will Despatch Independent
Notes As Occasion
Arises

<p

ITALIAN POST CAPTURED FOR THE EIGHTH TIME

Leave Ground at Romban Covered with Dead; San Mich-ele Assault Repulsed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official Austro-Hungarian telegram,
Vienna, February 16.—Italian theater.—The artillery duels on the Isonzo and Karst front are still going on. In the Doberdo district, there were mine-throwing and hand-grenade combats.

On the Vrkoč, an Italian advanced post was captured by the Austro-Hungarians for the eighth time. The foreground of the recently conquered position in Romban is covered with enemy dead.

Vienna, February 17.—Russian theater.—Nightly enemy air attacks against the Strypa front were made without success. Russian attacks on Kormyn, south of Berestiany, have been easily repulsed.

Italian theater.—Italian artillery bombarded the villages in the Canale valley, the Romban district and the bridge heads at Tolmein and Goerz.

The enemy's attack against Monte San Michele has been repulsed. Near Pola, Austrian artillery shot down an Italian aeroplane, the pilot and observer being made prisoners.

Official Turkish telegram.—Headquarters, February 17.—Irak-Abanian theater.—A Turkish aeroplane dropped 12 bombs on the enemy's artillery position near Kut-el-Amara, with very great effect. The enemy's losses in the battle near Batih, west of Korna, up to the present, amount to 2,000 men and 300 animals.

Caucasian theater.—The enemy's losses during the last 3 days amount to 5,000 dead and 60 prisoners.

South-Arabian theater.—Near Aden, in the forests between Sheikhs Otman and Elmali, British reconnoitering detachments were trapped and almost completely annihilated. The remainder fled towards Sheikhs Otman, leaving all the baggage.

Berlin, February 17.—The Deutsche Ueberseesiedent reports: The official rates yesterday at the Berlin Bourse for foreign exchange quotations were as follows: New York, 5.36—5.38; Holland, 230%—231%; Denmark, 153%; Norway, 153%—154%; Sweden, 153%—154%; Switzerland, 103%—104%; Austria-Hungary, 69.45—69.65; Romania, 84%—85%; Bulgaria, 77—78.

The official rates today were: New York, 5.36—5.38; Holland, 234%—235%; Denmark, 153%—154%; Sweden, 153%—154%; Norway, 153%—154%; Switzerland, 103%—104%; Austria-Hungary, 103%—104%; Austria-Hungary.

69.70—68.80; Rumania, 84%—85%; Bulgaria, 77—78.

There are reports from Stockholm that, in Goeteborg, 55,000 parcels, destined for England, have been retained by the Swedish Government as a reprisal against the British violations of Swedish neutrality.

According to a publication of the Spanish Foreign Office, the Spanish Ambassador to Vienna on February 4, upon the request of the Austro-Hungarian Government, asked the Spanish Government whether King Alfonso would consent to serve as intermediary between the Montenegrin ministers, now in Montenegro, and King Nicholas of Montenegro, at present in France and forward to King Nicholas the ministers' request to be authorized to conclude peace. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs agreed, but added that he would have to hand the documents to the care of the French Government for making the necessary arrangements. To this the Austro-Hungarian Government agreed and the documents were accordingly transmitted to the French Government.

Swiss papers report that the King of Montenegro will reside in Switzerland during the war.

During the fighting near the Somme, copies were found of orders given by the headquarters of the 6th French Army, signed by General Gouraud and dated June 2, 1914, reading: "The Army Commander has heard with indignation that at several places of the front conversations and even hand-shakings have taken place.

I am at a loss to believe that a Frenchman can sink so low as to shake hands with such bandits who spread incendiarism and destruction, who assassinate women, children and old men, who treacherously kill prisoners, breaking their backs and who further torture to death or wounded." The order continues stating: "Penalties for officers and soldiers who again commit such offenses.

From the North Sea coast enormous tidal waves are reported.

Between 2 and 4 o'clock last night, in Hamburg, the quarters near the harbor were flooded and the inhabitants were compelled to temporarily abandon their houses. The fire brigade had to empty the cellars.

In Altona, the water entered the engine room of the electric works.

The railway could re-open service only at 9 a.m. In Glueckstadt, Holstein, the water rose 3 meters above normal level. The outer port, coal and wood stores were damaged and the jetty was destroyed.

The newspaper L'Ordine, in Ancona, reports from Cairo on February 2: The Chief of the Sennussi has been requested by the British to stop the fighting on the western front of Egypt, but replied that he is powerless against the rebels. The Egyptian territories called to the colors mutilated and their rebellion had to be suppressed by very energetic means.

The General-Governor of Egypt, Hussein Kiamil, who was installed by the British, has expressed his intense painful feelings that the Egyptian territories have been fired upon and has demanded from

General Maxwell, the Commander-in-Chief of the British troops, that the British officer who gave the command to fire upon the territories should be court-martialed. In the meantime, the order calling the territories to the colors has been withdrawn.

Hussein Kiamil is very discontented with the affair and weary of the situation. The British have offered the succession in the General Government to Prince Yusuf, who, however, declined.

Manganese, which is essential for the manufacture of shells, will now be replaced by a new composition made of German material. Some factories have already commenced making this composition, while others are under construction. This new proceeding will make Germany independent in future of the importation of manganese.

The Diet of Lower Alsace accepted a resolution to send greetings and best wishes to the Alsatiens fighting on the western front. The Diet protests expressly against the French declarations that the amalgamation of Alsace-Lorraine was the main object of France in the present war.

The Diet declares that Alsace-Lorraine, in 45 years of peace, has become a link in the German economical life that can remain undamaged only if it remains a part of Germany, and, further, that the intellectual and moral life of the population of Alsace-Lorraine can only prosper if it is not severed from its roots, which are common with those of the whole German race.

Pingshan Captured By Government

(Continued from Page 1)

were found in their possession. They have been handed over to the Arsenal.

Yuan Rewards Troops

According to the Shunpao, Yuan

Shih-k'ai has decided on the rewards to the officers and men who are fighting to restore Luchowfu and Hsuehchowfu. The Chief Commander has made a Prince of the second rank or Chunwang, while the rest of the officers will be promoted in rank and the men will be awarded \$100,000.

The foreign Consul at Chungking are reported to have requested both the northern and southern armies not to have any military engagement in Chungking as the town is commercially important.

The Eastern Times says that the Peking Government has ordered the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu, Kiangsu, Anhui, Chekiang and Honan to select the pick of their respective armies, 3,000 men each, and to be ready for the expedition waiting for the appointment of their Commander-in-Chief.

The Asiatic Daily News reports:

On the 14th instant, General Tien

Hsu-chun's brigade advanced to

Neichi and at 10 a.m., when they reached Koochanchang, the Yunnan forces, over 1,000 men strong, bombarded from the south-eastern hill. The Szechuan troops met their attack. At 2 p.m. the Szechuan forces pursued the Yunnan forces and reached the eastern bank of the river opposite Haunachang and there was an engagement.

The Szechuan force bombarded the enemy and at the same time crossed the river from the upper stream, and attacked the left of the enemy. The Yunnan forces defended from the height. The engagement was suspended in the evening. At Kaochang, the Yunnan forces lost over 100 men and the Szechuan forces captured many Yunnan men and over a dozen rifles; at Haunachang the Yunnan forces lost over 80 men and the Szechuan forces captured over a dozen men. From the prisoners it was ascertained that the Yunnan forces were the 8th Regiment of the 2nd division of Yunnan forces.

At the beginning of February, Kweichow forces entered Chihkiang in Hunan. The garrison at Chihkiang had defended for seven or eight days and nights but, there being no further supplies of ammunition, retired to Kiangshih in Mayang on the 14th where the garrison is waiting for reinforcements.

At the Theaters

"An Arch-Villain" is the headliner on the Apollo Theater-bill for tonight. This picture is in four parts portraying the plots against the life and fortune of an heiress that are so evil in their nature that everyone is satisfied with the villain is discovered and dragged away to spend the rest of his life in prison. Pathé's British and French War Gazette is also shown. It depicts the landing of the allied troops at Salonica and scenes along the nearby coast that are daily figuring in the news despatches. A two reel Chaplin picture, The Property Man, shows the famous Charlie at his best. The reels describe the tribulations of the stage hand who rises by dramatic stages to a short but stirring career as star of the cast. The Kindly Gendarme, another comedy, is the first number on the program.

Beginning Monday two more, exciting episodes of the Black Box will be shown. They are Episode No. 7 and 8 and are called The House of Mystery and The Inherited Sin.

Madame Dina Van Brandt, the famous Russian coloratura soprano, will give vocal concerts at the Lyceum Theater on Saturday February 26, and Tuesday the 29. She will be assisted by the Public Band conducted by Prof. Buck. Mme. van Brandt is touring the Far East for the first time after scoring great

successes in London, Paris, Petrograd and other European capitals.

Mme. van Brandt first attracted attention by her singing in a convent choir in Lausanne, Switzerland. Later in Florence, Masiini heard her singing and urged the mother to have the girl's voice cultivated. She was sent to Paris where she studied under Desiray Artou de Padilla. She was engaged by the directors of the Opera Comique, and made her debut in the play "Lakme" in which she was a great success. This opened to her the doors of the great theaters of Europe.

Upon visiting Petrograd her success there was beyond what anybody had expected. The Novoe Vremya newspaper compared her voice with that of the celebrated singer Sembrich.

An instance of the high praise accorded to singer in Paris is the following comment from Le Matin:

"Mme. V. B. has a beautiful appearance, a splendid voice, and an art that places her as a first-class virtuoso of our time."

Paris: La Liberte, May 8, 1913.—

"Up to now no foreign singer visiting Paris has had such a tremendous success as Mme. V. B. She has conquered the public once, and become their idol."

Paris: Gil Blas, May 9, 1913.—

"The success of Mme. V. B. is nothing short of triumph."

The Victoria Theater has an excellent program tonight which runs all the way from Keystone and Chaplin comedies to the famous Master Key serial. The first and second parts of the Master Key are being shown. Great interest is being manifested in this story of the gold mines with its interwoven threads of hate and love. The Chaplin picture is the two-part pastoral called Charlie the Tramp. It relates the vicissitudes of a gentle hobo who fails in his efforts to cope with farm life and falls in love with the fair daughter of the farmer. The Keystone is a damp and hilarious story of a water pipe and the plumber. The Gaumont graphic brings the events of a busy world before your eyes.

Two of the funniest pictures that ever made the world laugh are being shown at the Olympic Theater. One is the two-reel Chaplin picture called Charlie's Night Out, and relates, the tale of a very damp and imaginative evening staged by Chaplin with a remarkable amount of fun as himself. The Keystone is Fatty's Wine Party. There is an excellent four-part detective drama called Miss Helen Kidnapped. Views of the beautiful Palace of Versailles is another interesting film.

The first two episodes of the Black Box are on the program of the Town Theater for tonight. Besides a good bill of comedies is shown. There is a Keystone called Mabel's Bare Escape. The others are Charlie's Aunt, Wiffie's New Profession, Poldor at School, and an Escape of Gas.

At the Navy Y.M.C.A. this afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be plenty of good music, both vocal and instrumental. Every officer and man in the Fleet is invited, and those who attend will feel that the time was well spent.

A telegram received yesterday by the Rev. W. H. Price stated that Dean Walker would arrive here on Wednesday morning by train. The telegram came from Peking.

The Shanghai Nippo says that it has been decided to establish the main office of the great Sino-Japanese Bank at Shanghai.

The Overseas Club will hold its annual general meeting at the Palace Hotel on March 9 at 5.30 p.m.

The St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai will hold its annual meeting at the Palace Hotel at 5.30 p.m. on the 28th inst. All Irishmen are invited.

ARABS QUARRELLING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 18.—The Times correspondent at Cairo states that dissensions have broken out among the hostile Arabs on the western frontier. A petition signed by five Sheiks belonging to an eastern tribe has been brought to Matruh, beseeching the protection of the Egyptian Government against their hereditary Tripolitan enemies, who have been invited by Turkish officers to maltreat them. Refugees Bedouins, who have arrived in a pitiable condition, declare that their compatriots will desert wholesale at the first opportunity.

Customs Club Concert

A very enjoyable concert was given at the Customs Club, last night, the large room being filled to the utmost. Light refreshments were served during an interval, when the energetic steward, Mr. F. Rowlands, was a decidedly busy man. The program follows:

Overture, Mr. W. Webb. Song, "Virginia," Mr. A. Lester. Humorous Song, "Michigan," Mr. Y. A. Maunder. Character Sketches, "Dickens," Mr. F. March-Baker. Violin Solo, Mr. D'Woodburn-Heron. Comic Song, "Pay Day," Mr. G. B. Stormes. Overture, Mr. G. B. Stormes. Song, "Sunshine of Your Smile," Mrs. G. E. Sherman. Comic Song, "Parted my Hair." Middle, Mr. V. A. Maunder. Song, "Mate o'mine." Humorous Song, Mr. Heron Thompson. Violin Solo, Mr. D. W. Heron. Song, Mr. G. B. Stormes.

"Team A"—F. Barradas, V. Favacho, H. Favacho, W. Favacho, P. Remedios, W. Dismeyer (Capt.), L. Encarnacao, H. Roberts, F. C. Wittack, R. Canavarro, C. Encarnacao.

"Team B"—W. A. Singer, M. Cruz, H. Ettinger, C. Silva, W. Spencer-Ozario (Capt.), A. d'Almeida, G. Lubbeck, V. Machado, Robert Pereira, F. Baptist, S. McMurray.

"Reserves"—J. M. d'Almeida, Parbleux Arabello, A. J. d'Almeida (Capt.), C. d'Almeida, J. Spencer-Ozario, C. Compton, T. Portia.

Obituary

Mr. F. D. Cheshire

According to a telegram, Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire, U. S. Consul-General at Canton, has died in New York. Death was due to apoplexy. Mr. Cheshire had been in China a long time and was known throughout the Far East. He was at one time attached to the American consulate here and later at Peking.

Later, Mr. Cheshire went home on leave of absence, hoping to improve his health. Mr. Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General at Shanghai, visited Mr. Cheshire on his recent trip to the United States. At that time, Mr. Cheshire's condition was very serious.

Funeral of Mr. W. J. Crumble

The funeral of the late Mr. W. J. Crumble will take place at the Cromwell Well Cemetery on Monday at 4 p.m. Only the funeral service will be held. The body will be embalmed, and sent to America for burial.

ASIAN FLEET NOTES

Lieutenant S. W. Cake is detached from the Palos and ordered to Naval Station Olongapo.

Lieutenant Harvey Delano is detached as Flag Lieutenant on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief and ordered to command the Palos.

Lieutenant (j.g.) W. F. Amsden from Elcano to Barry as Commanding Officer.

Ensain J. M. Kates detached to Samar to Elcano.

Lieutenant (j.g.) S. W. King is ordered home to await orders.

Lieutenant (j.g.) F. Loftin detached to Quiros to Samar as Commanding Officer.

Lieutenant (j.g.) C. S. Keller detached to Cincinnati to home.

FRIENDLY MATCH

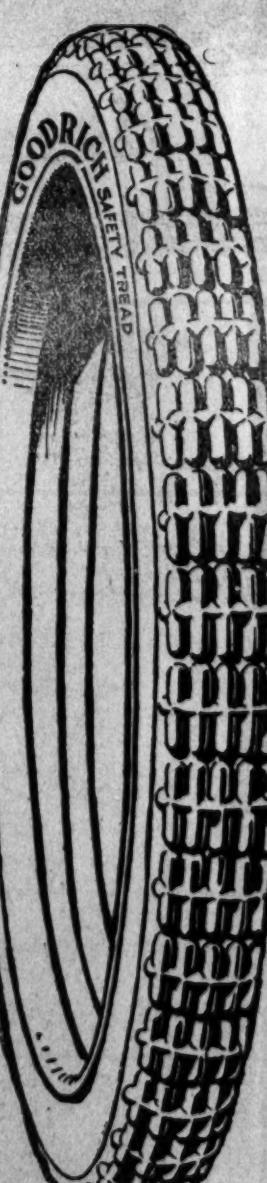
A. and B. teams of the Equivalent Athletic Club will play at the Hongkew Recreation Grounds today.

Kick off at 2.45 p.m. sharp.

"Team A"—F. Barradas, V. Favacho, H. Favacho, W. Favacho, P. Remedios, W. Dismeyer (Capt.), L. Encarnacao, H. Roberts, F. C. Wittack, R. Canavarro, C. Encarnacao.

"Team B"—W. A. Singer, M. Cruz, H. Ettinger, C. Silva, W. Spencer-Ozario (Capt.), A. d'Almeida, G. Lubbeck, V. Machado, Robert Pereira, F. Baptist, S. McMurray.

"Reserves"—J. M. d'Almeida, Parbleux Arabello, A. J. d'Almeida (Capt.), C. d'Almeida, J. Spencer-Ozario, C. Compton, T. Portia.



TYRE REPAIRS

Many a tire lies on the scrap heap today because some little cut was neglected which later filled up with dirt and moisture and eventually caused a blowout. These little cuts and the injuries caused by sharp stones, broken glass, wheels out of alignment, etc., are really serious.

Our repair department is complete and in charge of a foreign expert direct from the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., who will advise you, free of charge, as to the best way to care for these tire troubles.

Fire Hose Stops Butter Riot At Chemnitz, Germany; Mob Smashes Store Windows

Thermometer Below Zero When Crowd of Women and Girls Is Drenched, Putting End to Disorder—Feeling Against America So Bitter That U. S. Consul Does Not Raise Flag On Holiday—"It Avoids Trouble," He Declares.

Many Germans Express Fear That Wilson Will Be Re-elected—Approve Lusitania Sinking and Declare All Enemy Merchant Ships Should Be Torpedoed Without Warning—Cessation of Attacks Is Unpopular.

By Gustav C. Roeder

New York, January 16.—One of the greatest causes for complaint among the citizen population in Germany is that most persons are unable to buy butter except at fabulous prices. In some instances butter brings as much as \$1 per pound.

Formerly butter was imported into Germany from Denmark; a good deal also came from Russian Siberia, but none has been imported from there since the beginning of the war. There is no doubt that speculation has a good deal to do with the scarcity of butter and fats. Merchants who expected to reap a harvest paid large sums for butter in Denmark, and when the Government heard of this the importation was stopped for the time being.

In many instances the Government has taken complete charge of the situation and in many municipalities butter is being sold by the town government. This is especially so where the poor are concerned. Butter cards are being issued to them and they may buy butter, in small quantities only, for 25 cents a pound.

Butter Rioting in Chemnitz

When I reached Berlin in the middle of November I learned that so-called riots had taken place in various parts of Germany. Reports printed in the British press were to the effect that during these riots it had become necessary to call out the militia and that they had openly charged the rioters and that many had been killed.

It was said at that time that the most serious rioting had taken place in the city of Chemnitz, one of the largest manufacturing towns in the Empire and oftentimes referred to as the Manchester of Germany. I spoke to Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Germany, about these reports. The Ambassador said that he had heard about them and that he expected full reports from the United States Consul at that point.

To learn the facts first hand I went to Chemnitz and there consulted with Quinby Wood, United States Consul there. I explained the object of my mission and Mr. Wood stated that there had been so-called butter riots, but that the Police and Fire Department had made short work of the rioting and that now everything was calm "until the next time," he added.

The general belief among the people in Chemnitz is that the "reds" in the Socialistic party were really responsible for the butter riots in Saxony.

Chemnitz is the hotbed of Social-

KODAK Finishing

is a special thing with us,
Try us and note the difference.

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(Continued on Page 4)

Danish Natural Milk

"Gull"

\$9.25

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Per Case



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You CAN pay more, yes, but you can't BUY a car that will give you any more service, any more durability, greater dependability or greater safety. And on points of beautiful lines and handsome finish, as well as the more practical considerations of performance, this car will stand comparison with the most expensive, either on the finest boulevard, or the roughest roads and steepest hills.

It is one of the handsomest cars you ever laid your eyes on. It is easy riding, very comfortable, of highest quality mechanism throughout and very economical.

Words alone can not do justice to the car—but, if you will let us, we will put this new Studebaker "FOUR" through its paces for you, and that will be the most satisfactory way for you to find out whether it is the best car-value at anywhere near its price. Or if you cannot call, we will gladly mail you illustrated, descriptive matter.

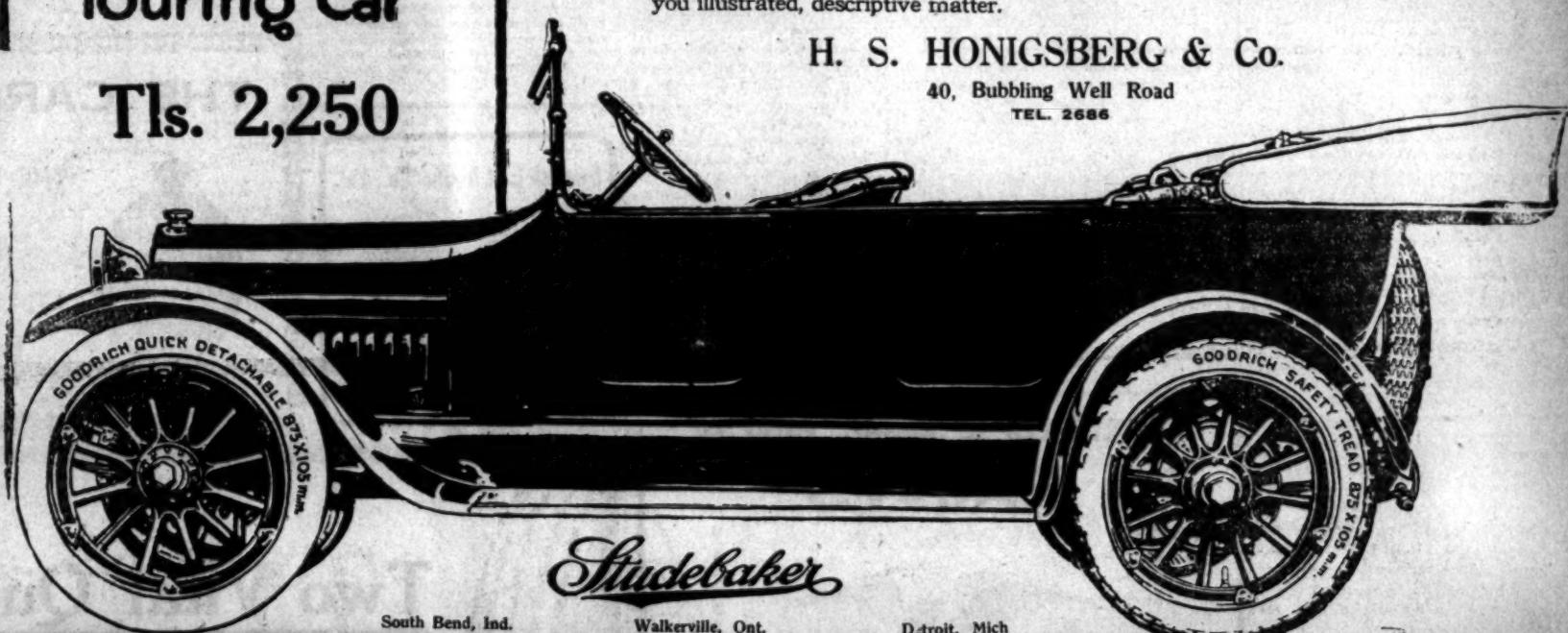
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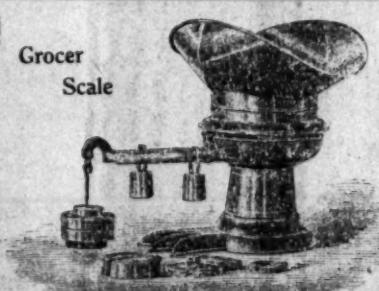
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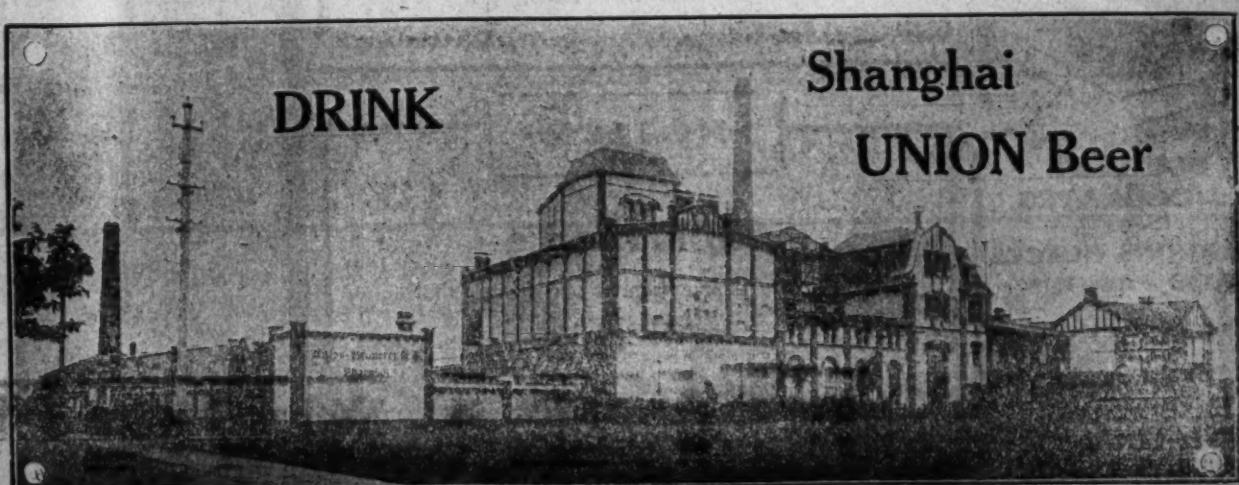


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Sole Agents for China, Tel. 5491.



Fire Hose Stops Butter Riot

(Continued from Page 3)
applied in addition to the ordinary punishment.

At the same time the city had learned a lesson. Those in authority soon realized that the situation was a serious one and in order to safeguard against future and similar occurrences the City Fathers concluded that the city should go into the butter business and buy up all the supply that was available. This was done.

I visited several of these stores where the city was selling butter, but only to those who were in possession of cards issued to them by the city committee, which had been placed in charge of investigating every applicant for butter tickets. To those in possession of cards, butter was being sold for twenty-five cents a pound. Not only were the poor taken care of first, but also the wives and widows of soldiers.

The shortage of butter is felt all the more because German housewives are unable to buy fats which in ordinary times are used more frequently than butter.

A Lieutenant-Colonel, on leave of absence from his post in Belgium and a passenger in a railway coach to join his family in Berlin, announced that he had brought six pounds of Belgian butter with him because he thought that it would prove a highly acceptable gift to his family.

Textile Orders Held Up

Chemnitz is also the home of the textile industries of Germany. According to the Consul, the textile industries have suffered considerably since the beginning of the war, and especially since last March, when the anti-shipping order was put into effect by England. It is impossible to export any textile goods from Germany to America now, although there are large orders on hand from merchants in the United States.

There is one large merchant who for years has been doing a big business with the United States. Last February he sold goods to the amount of \$200,000 to a firm in New York.

The goods, it was proved, actually were paid for. Then came the order that only such goods as had been purchased and paid for before March 1 could be exported to America. The merchant concluded to wait to see how matters would shape themselves before shipping to America via Holland. When he decided to make the shipment it took him months to convince Britain that the sales had been genuine ones, and that the transactions had taken place within the stipulated time limit.

There was lengthy correspondence between the United States and Britain. An American lawyer came to Germany, went to London and finally convinced the authorities that the \$200,000 shipment came within the original order of Britain. Finally permission was given by the British authorities that this particular shipment might be sent to Holland and there transshipped on board of one of the Holland-American liners to New York.

Just as the merchant was about to ship his cargo he was informed that Germany would not allow him to send any cotton or woollen goods out of the Fatherland, that all textile goods must be kept in Germany because they might be used by the army; if not at once later on.

Exports from Chemnitz to the United States in time of peace amount to \$11,000,000 a year. In 1915 there has been a great decrease in the exportation from that particular district.

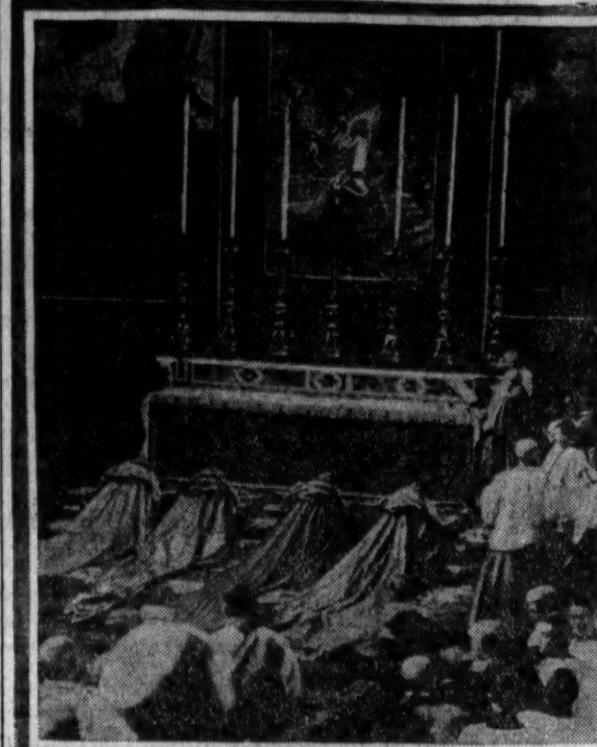
Feeling Against Americans

The general feeling against the United States in this district is not of the best. The few Americans who still live there realize that they must be careful as to how they conduct themselves in public, and this applies principally to the use of the English language. It might well be called suicidal for a person to be heard talking English in certain quarters of the town. The feeling is so bitter that the United States Consul in Chemnitz deems it best not to hoist the American flag on American holidays.

"It avoids trouble," declared Mr. Wood.

This precaution seems all the more

Pope Elevates Four New Cardinals



NEW CARDINALS PRAYING IN SISTINE CHAPEL DURING MASS SERVICE.

This photograph, taken just before their public elevation, shows the four newly created Cardinals praying before the altar in the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican at Rome, prior to their going to the public consistory. The beautiful fittings of the altar are clearly seen in the picture.

necessary since the Saxons lost heavily in the October and November drives on the western front.

One sees a large number of people, and especially women, in deep mourning in the streets of Saxony's most important manufacturing town. But if it were not for that and for the fact that one sees a large number of wounded about the towns, the visitor would scarcely be able to realize from the general appearance of things that Germany was engaged in war.

The theaters are crowded every night. The hotels and the restaurants and cafes are doing an immense business. General business is said to be excellent. People seem to be well supplied with money and are spending it freely. There is a scarcity of

skilled labor, due to the fact that so many of the expert mechanics have gone to the front.

In the large machine shops many of the French prisoners are employed. There is a good-sized military prison camp near by. All those who care to work can get employment. They bring the prisoner mechanics to the shop in special electric cars every morning and at night take them back to the camps. Russian prisoners are hired out to the farmers. Others are employed in road building.

I questioned several persons as to what news they received from their friends who had been captured by the allies.

"Some write that they are well treated," said an official of the town.

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MARCH 1st

next they will open spacious new premises at

No. 1 B, BROADWAY,

(Opposite the Astor House)

"Others cannot complain openly because such letters would never pass the censor. But we hear from them all the same. I saw a letter from one of our boys who is in a prison camp in Southern France. He wrote that they liked it and that their treatment was every bit as good as that which was given to people at home in the sanitarium Waldheim. We knew what that meant, but the censor did not. Waldheim is the name of the most severe of our State prisons, where prisoners are sent under hard labor sentences."

Angered at Wilson

"Will President Wilson be re-elected?" is a question that was asked repeatedly.

Germans, and particularly Saxons, hope that he will not. But they believe that if the war continues until after the next Presidential election in the United States Americans will be compelled to re-elect their President because the American people are evidently satisfied with Mr. Wilson's war policy.

The attitude of the Germans in Saxony was expressed by many as follows:

"We would much rather have America as an open and duly acknowledged enemy than as a so-called neutral friend who permits Americans to sell arms and ammunition to Britain, France and Russia. There was a time when, from an American viewpoint, it looked as if the United States would declare war upon us."

"It would have made little difference to us so far as the actual warfare concerned. But if it would have helped us and our allies, because with the United States at war against Germany, the Americans, with a man with a German-sounding name at the head of the organization which has killed so many of our people by shipping munitions of war to the allies—

we mean Schwab—America and the Wilson Administration would never have permitted these private firms to supply our enemies with war material, because Uncle Sam would have needed all the manufacturers of such material in America himself."

"In that way the allies would have been unable to get more munitions from the United States and Germany would have greatly profited thereby. Of course, we realize that England and France are manufacturing a good

deal of war material themselves now that Russia is being supplied by Japan, but the United States supply would have been cut off completely."

"Just wait until this war is over and the United States will be compelled to defend itself, probably and most likely against Japan," said still another Saxon. "Then the United States will need German guns, German ammunition, German war material in plenty. But you can rest assured that Germany will not supply her wants. That will be one way in which we can repay America for what she has been doing against us since the beginning of this war."

The general feeling among business people and others in that part of Germany is that the war may last three years longer.

"We are prepared for it," they say. "Let it come."

They do insist, however, that the war would have been over months and months ago had it not been for America supplying the allies with arms and ammunition. That Germany has the same privilege to buy arms and ammunition as have the allies the Germans don't care to hear. They do insist, however, and they tell an American wherever they meet him, that they regard the United States as an enemy almost as hateful to them as Britain today.

Many have declared that they consider the sinking of the Lusitania a righteous thing. They say that the neutrals and others who travelled on that Cunarder and who lost their lives cannot be pitied, since they were passengers on a boat which was engaged in the transportation of war material with which German soldiers and sailors were to be killed. While they do not openly attack the policy of the Government in restricting the use of submarines, they do not say that the Government does not protest when it is learned that one of the ships of the allies has sailed under the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

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MONKEY BRAND TAKES ROOMS!



TAKE THE BEDROOM—

MONKEY BRAND

is always at home there. The Bedroom paint looks like new when cleaned with Monkey Brand—the brassware shines—the glassware sparkles—the chinaware looks its best.

Monkey Brand is a clean, wholesome cleanser and polisher—it is non-greasy, easy to use and most economical in use. It will do almost anything in the nature of household cleaning, from polishing a bedroom candlestick to scrubbing a kitchen dresser. Monkey Brand cleans home from attic to basement.

MAKES

COPPER LIKE GOLD—
TIN LIKE SILVER—
PAINT LIKE NEW.

WON'T WASH CLOTHES!

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Where do you get your milk?
Are you sure that it is pure?

Think for a moment, and calculate how many of your friends and acquaintances have been carried off by one of the diseases which so frequently are induced by the use of impure milk.

Why not be quite sure about your milk supply?



CARNATION CREAM

is always

Clean, Sweet, and Pure



It is hermetically sealed and sterilized; it is

Always Safe

It is convenient. Keep as many cans as you like in your pantry. Open as needed.

It is fresh, sweet cows' milk brought to the consistency of cream by evaporation. Nothing is added, nothing is taken out but part of the water.

It adds a delicious flavour to everything cooked with it. Try it with coffee, cereals, fruit.

All the dealers sell it.

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Here are new goods
just unpacked, at our
usual popular prices

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THE COMPLETE STORE

Both quality and
price here appear
for your patronage



Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs

Soft finished Hemstitched Cambric Handkerchiefs. Medium size, excellent value

\$1.00
DOZEN

Ladies' Court Shoes

Soft black glace Shoes, oval buckle, Cuban heel, all sizes.

\$8.50
PAIR

Ladies' Castor Gloves

The perfect spring glove, washes well, 2 buttons, natural colour, all sizes

\$2.00
PAIR

Ladies' Silk Stockings

English made Silk thread ankle stockings, with fine lisle tops and feet; black and white

\$1.30
PAIR

Ladies' Trimmed Vests

Light weight spring vests, silk and wool, lace trimmed, all sizes, unshrinkable finish

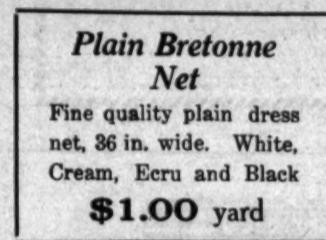
\$1.75
EACH



Ladies' Silk Belts

The novelty for the spring and summer season; all Widths and Colours, very dainty.

\$1.50
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Plain Bretonne Net

Fine quality plain dress net, 36 in. wide. White, Cream, Ecru and Black

\$1.00 yard

Baldwins Beehive Wools

"Purple heather" 4 ply vest wool, extra soft finish, even texture, in White and all Colours.

\$4.50
LB

French Silk Ninon

Of extra soft finish, 42 inches wide, for blouses, gowns, etc., White and colours

\$1.75
YARD

Novelty Silk Veilings

Just unpacked, new and original effects, in black, white and colours, for spring wear, from

50 cts.
YARD

Patent Leather Belts

In the new wide sash effect, very smart, quite the latest novelty, black only

60 cts.
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Novelty Spring Blouses

Just unpacked a few white embroidered muslin and voile blouses, correct shapes, perfect fitting, from

\$3.75 each



Dainty Lissie Handkerchiefs

The daintiest silky fabric handkerchiefs, in several new effects and all the old ones. White & Coloured

\$3.75
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"Queen Quality Shoes"

In absolutely the last word for style and finish. Shoes for every possible occasion, from

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Spring Costume Tweeds

In fashionable greys, effective design, 42 inches wide, excellent value, will not fade

\$1.75
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White Cotton Pique

For early summer wear, 28 inches wide, soft finish, unshrinkable medium rib

75 cts.
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"Aza" for Spring Wear

The ideal flannel for present wear, in neat and bold effects, 30 inch wide, guaranteed unshrinkable

\$1.00
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Girls' Trimmed Hats

Only a few have arrived but they are just what you require for early spring. The season's latest modes, from

\$3.95
EACH



Knitted Wool Shawls

Soft white wool fringed ends, suitable for present use, will wash well, from

\$3.95 each

Knitted Silk Coats

For present wear, shot effects, real silk. Smart, good fitting coat for wear at all times.

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Medici Muslin Pleatings

For collars, cuffs and fronts, in two widths, just received by parcel post. A becoming novelty

70 cts.
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Novelty Silk Tams

The rage of London, a pretty and becoming shape with full silk tassel

\$2.25
EACH

W. B. Spring Corsets

We have just unpacked an entirely new model for spring wear, extra low bust, all sizes

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Trimmings for Spring Hats

Smart and original black and white effects; decided novelties, for present wear, from

\$1.50 each



Novelty Voile Flouncings

For smart gowns and smart blouses; in the new double thread embroidery; will wash excellently, 27 inches wide

\$2.50
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Novelty Fancy Ribbons

For millinery, etc., 5 to 11 inches wide, in the new military stripe; also floral effect, all colours, from

65 cts.
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Knitted Silk Scarves

For present wear, light in weight but warm, new and effective colourings, fringed ends

\$4.50
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Suede Gloves for Spring

Specially selected Suede gloves, 3 dome, in the fashionable beaver shades, all sizes

\$2.75
PAIR

Pretty Lace Flouncings

For afternoon or evening gowns, white and pale, 27 inches wide, in the new net lace

\$2.75
YARD



Coloured Silk Hose

English made real silk stockings with lisle tops and feet. Ask for "the Countess," black and colours.

\$2.75
PAIR

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES WHERE YOU GET BEST SELECTION

War as a Health-Breeder

The figures of German losses in the war, which were given to the House of Commons yesterday, are derived from official German sources. They place the killed at 588,986, the wounded and missing at 1,566,549 and the prisoners at 356,153.

The population of Germany is increasing at all while the war rages? In his article on German life insurance as affected by the war, Mr. Roeder, says on the authority of the insurance companies:

"The total mortality during the first year of the war has exceeded only slightly the mortality in times of peace. The explanation is that the mortality from other causes than war has been remarkably lower."

This might seem to make it appear that the war is only slightly affecting population increase. But such, of course, is not the case. The above statement relates only to life-insurance risks, and life insurance in Germany, on account of the state industrial pension system, is largely restricted to the employing business and capitalist classes.

The casualty figures supposedly cover seventeen months of war. At the peace-rate, Germany's surplus of births over deaths in that time would have been about 1,190,000. Though we should assume that the birth-rate has been maintained since the war

began, nearly 600,000 violent deaths from this exceptional cause, let alone the mortality among the wounded, must obviously have put the death-rate well above the birth-rate, even on an assumption that the natural death-rate has fallen nearly a half, which would be absurd.

The German population must therefore be declining. No war has as yet ever converted a whole nation into a great health resort, and this most deadly of all wars is proving no exception for Germany or France or perhaps England.—Exchange

Passengers Departed

Per T.K.K. ss. Tenyo Maru for Nagasaki:—Mr. P. McRae, Mr. S. D. Warden, Mr. C. Karibl. For Kobe:—Mr. A. Robertson, Mrs. Soyo Owaku. For Louisville, Ky.:—Miss E. Eichenberger. For San Francisco:—Miss M. Getley, Mr. C. T. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Ward and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hening and child, Mr. B. C. Isbister, Mr. M. Isbister. For Chicago:—Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Page and 3 children. For New York:—Mrs. P. E. Evans, Miss M. W. Evans. For San Francisco:—Miss E. Wells, Mr. F. H. Gillespie, Mr. H. M. Cleaver, Mr. M. T. Sears, Mr. E. H. Gilson, Mr. R. C. Morton. For Boston:—Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Wilson and 5 children. For New York:—Mr. W. F. Barriman. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. R. Noggle, Mr. Jui

Dong-kiang, Mr. N. Silbermaster, Mr. R. Hendry.

Per R.M. ss. Montagle for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. G. C. Hammond, Mr. H. C. Russell. For Chicago, Ill.:—Miss A. A. Maryin. For Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hering. For Liverpool:—Rev. and Mrs. F. W. S. O'Neill and family. For London, Eng.:—Mr. M. J. Colley.

Per s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei:—Master Williams.

Per s.s. Kianghsin for Hankow:—Rev. Father Lepietre.

Per s.s. Kianghsin for Hankow:—Dr. H. Hoefling, and Mr. Laurenz For Wuhu:—Mr. S. C. Stocker.

Per s.s. Toonan for Foochow:—Miss G. Coppeck.

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Per s.s. Luchow for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane and child.

For Canton:—Mr. Selim Kousi.

Per s.s. Yingchow for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm and child and Mr. Simons.

Per s.s. Hunan for Chefoo:—Mr. L. M. Beyagh.

Dong-kiang, Mr. N. Silbermaster, Mr. R. Hendry.

Per R.M. ss. Montagle for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. G. C. Hammond, Mr. H. C. Russell. For Chicago, Ill.:—Miss A. A. Maryin. For Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hering. For Liverpool:—Rev. and Mrs. F. W. S. O'Neill and family. For London, Eng.:—Mr. M. J. Colley.

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Per s.s. Kianghsin for Hankow:—Dr. H. Hoefling, and Mr. Laurenz For Wuhu:—Mr. S. C. Stocker.

Per s.s. Toonan for Foochow:—Miss G. Coppeck.

Per s.s. Ngankin for Hankow:—Mr. E. T. Verplanck.

Per s.s. Luchow for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane and child.

For Canton:—Mr. Selim Kousi.

Per s.s. Yingchow for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm and child and Mr. Simons.

Per s.s. Hunan for Chefoo:—Mr. L. M. Beyagh.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.M. ss. Montagle:—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Burbidge, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Cory, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thompson. In transit:—Miss A. Duerdin, Messrs. L. Hyde, Wm. T. Payne, V. H. Bridgman, Mrs. A. W. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dulton, Miss Everingham, Rev. R. Halliday, Mrs. H. R. Holmes, Mrs. C. Little, Mr. C. G. Morrison, Mrs. Poole, and 3 children, Mr. H. A. Raseley, Mr. L. J. Roche, Mr. G. J. Robinson, Mrs. H. Swan, Capt. A. H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. I. Turner, Miss Wood, Miss B. M. Watling.

Per s.s. Hitachi Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. Cowdry, Mr. and Mrs. Nasmith, Mrs. S. Akida, Mrs. K. Kogo, Miss M. and Master R. Porter, Messrs. H. Azuma, Y. Hanawa, K. Hatta, H. Igarashi, K. Ishikawa, S. Kiyono, K. Kurata, Y. Miyamura, S. Nagai, I. Osewa, L. Strom, J. Teramoto, N. Yamashita, U. Morikawa and S. Saso.

Per s.s. Fengting from Tientsin:—Mrs. Price and Mr. Jameison.

Per s.s. Namur from Kobe:—Mrs. Borodoff, Messrs. F. Dennis, S. Kowitzoff and H. P. Drewry.

Siccawei Weather Report

18.—Overcast and milder weather at the mouth of the Yingtze. Rain at Kiukiang. Fog at Ningpo. The depressions of China have put to sea. One is shown East of Korea; the other, over the Eastern Sea. The pressures are rising in North China.

19.—Overcast, mild, damp weather. Light E.S.E. breezes to N.E. Drizzle at 8 a.m. backing.

Metereological Readings

Saturday, February 19, 1916.

WEATHER. 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

at Castg., mm.....	68.12	76.25
iheas.....	36.24	30.29
Variation a.m. for 24 h.....	12.04	+1.25
Variation a.m. for 12 h.....	+1.99	+1.55
Direction.....	ENE	NE
Wind { Kilom per hour.....	7	30
{ Miles.....	4.3	18.6
Temperature { Ces.....	67.8	79.2
{ Fahr.....	44.2	45.0
Humidity: eo.....	95	85
Nebulosity: 8-10.....	10	10
Rainfall mm.....	—	—
E. rainfallches.....	—	—

THE DEMAND FOR ELECTRIC RADIATORS

STILL CONTINUES.

Obtain one and realize the comforts of Electric heating during this cold weather.

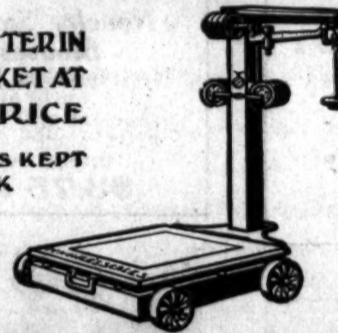
Latest type on hire Tls. 0.50 per month.
Municipal Electricity Department
Showrooms: 471-2, Nanking Road. Tel. No. 2660.
A 1297, Broadway. Tel. 846.

KNOWLES SCALES

FOR GODOWN & HOUSEHOLD USE

NONE BETTER IN THE MARKET AT ANY PRICE

ALL SIZES KEPT IN STOCK
TEL. 322.



MARKT & CO., LTD.
89-91, Rue Montauban

Globe Brand Sterilized Milk

Prepared by
DAHL'S MILK CO.

Norway

Absolutely Pure and Best in the Market.

Sole Agents,

O. THORESEN

18 The Bund

Telephone 188!

Yes, it is so. You can get better Candies at

"Sullivan's"

than can be imported from any place abroad.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11, Nanking Road.

RESTAURANT R.N.**DINNER**

Sunday, February 20th.

Cold Buffet

Rollmops

Fried and Pickled Herrings

Italian and Vegetable Salads

Boiled and Raw Hams

Cold Pigs' Feet

Cold Roast Beef

Roast Veal, Goose, etc.

Sago Soup

Oysters and Tomato Sauce

Hot Ham and Peas Puree

Roast Veal and Carrots

Braised Deer Fillet and Noodles

Raspberry Jelly,

Cheese, Fruit, Coffee.

Open till 2 a.m.

Tel. 784.

Fresh Bread and Biscuits Daily

All Kinds of Sausages,
Meat, and Fresh
Vegetables

**Canned Meats, etc.**

Breakfast Bacon.....	\$0.60
Corned Beef.....	0.50
Roast Beef.....	0.50
Frankfort Sausage.....	0.60
Sausage and Sauerkraut.....	0.50
Pickled Ducks in Jelly.....	0.60
Smoked Cutlets & Sauerkraut.....	0.50
Rolled Pickled Herrings.....	0.70
Curling Cabbage and Bacon.....	0.50
Mixed Pickles.....	0.60
Pigs Feet and Sauerkraut.....	0.50
Fried Turkey.....	0.85
Snipe.....	0.65
Lard.....	0.50

**M. KRIPPENDORFF**

克
本
德

42, Nanking Road 'Phone No. 2888

Strict Attention Given to Outport Orders.

Quick despatch of postal parcels up to 21 lbs.

**Groceries and Sundries**

Butter, Daisy.....	pkt. \$1.25	Yellow Split Peas.....	lb. \$0.20	Curry Powder.....	bot. \$0.30
Sibico.....	tin 1.20	Dried Lima Beans.....	,, 0.25	Paste.....	,, 0.60
O. K.....	pkt. 0.95	Currants.....	,, 0.40	Rice.....	lb. 0.06
Golden Churn.....	2 lb. 1.75	Sultanas.....	,, 0.30	Mango Chutney.....	bot. 1.00
1 lb. 0.90		Prunes, Apples.....	,, 0.35	Stuffed.....	,, 0.60
Vanilla, Stick.....	0.20	Apricots, Peaches.....	,, 0.40	Bombay Duck.....	tin 1.00
Sugar.....	pkt. 0.20	Pearl Barley.....	,, 0.20	Tamarind Hilsa Roe.....	bot. 1.20
Essence bot. 0.50	0.30	Cayenne Pepper.....	bot 0.30	Fish.....	,, 1.20
Lemon Essence.....	0.50 0.30				

OVERTAXED ESTATES IN GREAT BRITAIN SOLD

Put Up At Auction in Sections; Many Tenants Are Buying The Farms

RICH LANDED PROPERTY

D. A. Thomas, the Welsh 'Coal King,' One Of The Purchasers

New York, January 16.—Mr. D. A. Thomas, the Welsh "Coal King," who was raised to the peerage as Baron Rhondda on the New Year by King George, will begin his life as a baron in the splendid new estate which was bought while he was in Canada looking after Mr. Lloyd George's munition orders. His daughter, Lady Mackworth, a remarkable woman of business, quite capable of managing her father's large financial interests during his absence, negotiated the transaction.

The estate is in Monmouthshire, and she paid three quarters of a million dollars for it. It had been for many generations in the Herrick family, and it comprises 4,056 acres of land, which were divided up into 100 lots to be sold at auction December 1 and 2, the yearly income from its rent roll being then stated as \$27,000. Newport, six miles distant, is the nearest town, but tourists have been accustomed to visit the estate to view the two ancient castles, Penycoed Castle, one of the oldest Gwent strongholds which guarded the marches, with guard tower and outer court still complete and all its rooms still inhabitable, and Penhow Castle, less extensive and modernized but possessing, nevertheless, beautiful interior decorations.

As the new nobility represented by the Thomas family, come into the glory of extensive landed estates, the old nobility seem engaged in trying to get rid of as much real property as they can. This movement began after Mr. Lloyd George, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced his "people's budget" of 1909-1910, when thousands of acres were appraised for taxes for the first time since they had been presented to the companions of William the Conqueror in the eleventh century. The Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke of Portland put portions of their estates instantly upon the market. Lord Shrewsbury sold 3,000 acres, or nearly all of his Cheshire property; Lord Islington sold 4,000 acres in Wiltshire, and the Duke of Wellington looked around for a prospective buyer for Apsley House. The Duke of Bedford's Thorney estate was sold while he told his friends he would try to get along on the income from "a few lodgings houses in London." These comprised the Bloomsbury estate, which took in Covent Garden Theatre and Market, and Russell Square, which he later sold to a syndicate organized by Sir Joseph Beecham.

War Taxes To Be Heavier

During the last year and a half, since the bills to pay for the war have been getting larger and larger and the prospect of escape from heavy land taxation becoming less and less, numerous famous estates have been offered for sale. Lord Crewe has disposed of his estates at Tetton Elton and Elsworth, near Sandbach, Cheshire, comprising about 1,340 acres, dividing them into more than a hundred lots, including dairy farms. These were sold at auction last September, a 130-acre farm fetching \$26,000, a 100-acre farm \$15,000, a 57-acre farm \$12,500. Lord Crewe still owns 25,000 acres, including the mineral lands in Yorkshire and Staffordshire.

The Arundell estate, belonging to Lord Arundell, near Shaftesbury Avenue, London, familiar to American visitors to the theatre district, was disposed of last fall, while Earl Howe sold at the same time his estates in Essex and Suffolk, the latter near Long Melford, extending over 2,000 acres and including Acton Hall.

The Duke of Beaufort's estate in Gloucestershire of 2,400 acres, known as Stoke Gifford, was sold at Bristol

In November, most of the tenants buying their own farms, the sale realizing \$211,000. The Duke's large properties in South Wales and Monmouthshire were nearly all sold some time ago. The Marquis of Huntley's Orton Longueville estate near Peterborough, with an area of 3,815 acres and a rent roll of \$20,000, was also sold last November.

During this month one of the largest estates in Cornwall, the Tehidy property, which had belonged to the Bassett family since William the Conqueror gave it to them, changed hands. It is said to be the most historically interesting property in Cornwall, the mansion standing in a park of 1,000 acres, and containing a gallery with a collection of pictures by Vandick, Rubens, Reynolds, Ley and Kneller. Including the mineral rights, which the family have likewise sold, the yearly income from the estate amounts to \$125,000. A large part of the town of Camborne, the port and village of Portreath, the Godrevy lighthouse, the tin and copper mines of Dolcoath, Eastpool, Carn Brea and South Crofty, and Carn Erea Hill, a well known landmark with the castle and Druidical remains, are included in the estate, which extends from Redruth to St. Ives Bay, with a boundary on the northwest of twelve miles of the Atlantic Ocean. It has been purchased by speculators, who will cut it up and auction off the lots.

Shipbuilders Have Profited Greatly

Lord Tweedmouth's famous estate, Hulton Castle, at Berwick-on-Tweed, has been bought by Mr. William Burrell of Glasgow, a shipbuilder whose wealth has been increased by the war. The Earl of Carlisle's trustees have sold for this twenty-year-old peer the ancestral estate of his family, Morpeth, which was formerly the "pocket borough" of the Earl of Carlisle. Several distinguished Whigs entered the House of Commons as its representative, notably the famous Lord Granville, returned in 1837. The town hall, which went with the estate, was bought by the Corporation of Morpeth.

The new Lord Feversham, succeeding to his grandfather's property a few months ago, has already sold outlying portions of his Duncombe Park estates near Helmsley and Kirbymoorside. Many of the lots were bought by the tenants, one farm, known as the Lund Court Farm, producing \$50,000, and the whole sale realizing \$600,000. Lord Tredegar has announced that he has disposed of practically all of his freehold sites on which stands the town of Tredegar, Monmouthshire.

Among the twenty-seven non-royal Dukes of Great Britain many have sold large portions of their estates in recent years. But the Duke of Devonshire is still the ground landlord for almost all the houses in the city of Eastbourne, possessing also vast interests in iron and steel industries which have needed his land for exploitation. The Duke of Norfolk, who owned by right of gift from some monarch all the market tolls at Sheffield, sold this right a few years ago for \$1 million dollars in cash. But the richest Duke of the realm, the

Duke of Westminster, manages to get along without parting with much of his land. He has a yearly income estimated at \$5,000,000, the result of

a far-sighted marriage which one of his ancestors made with the daughter of the farmer who owned a cow-slip meadow now part of London.

The Attention of ALL Motor Car Owners

Is drawn to the following statement:—

The "Excess" is responsible for the benefit to China Automobile Owners of Cheap Insurance.

Prospectus from:—

C. E. SPARKE, Insurance Office
44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54

AGENT

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.
Whose Assets exceed £720,000.

The True Safeguard of Baby's Health

Allenburys' Foods

THE milk of a healthy mother confers a degree of immunity to infection to the young infant. Many mothers, however, though willing, cannot nurse their babies for various reasons. In such cases the greatest care should be taken in selecting a proper substitute. Ordinary cow's milk cannot be regarded as a safe food for infants; it is acid, contains indigestible curd, and is almost invariably contaminated with harmful germs. By using the "Allenburys" Foods, which are free from all dangerous organisms, and effectually replace human milk, security for baby is ensured and vigorous growth and health are promoted. The "Allenburys" Foods are largely used and recommended by the Medical and Nursing Professions; they have stood the test of time and have become a household necessity all over the world.

The 'Allenburys' Infant Dietary

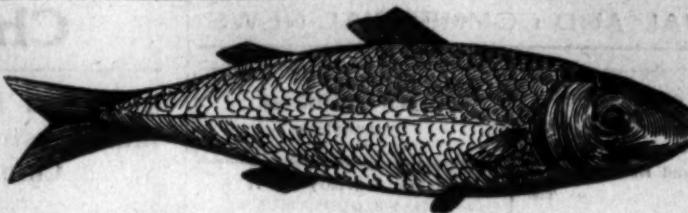


Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., 8a, Peking Rd., Shanghai (H.P.O.) and London, England. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1715. A.D. 1915.

THE 'ALLENBURYS' FEEDER

Simplest and Best.



"Variety is Charming"

It is very monotonous always to sit down to the same kind of food. Year in and year out the local markets offer for sale the same varieties of provisions. It is only natural that a change of menu should be desired.

If you want such a change, why not pay a visit to or send your cook or telephone No. 1899?

SHAININ'S RUSSIAN PROVISION STORE

where you can obtain all sorts of the

BEST TABLE DELICACIES

either raw, cooked, pickled, or fried

The same remarks apply to fruit. If you want fresh jam, you cannot procure any fruit from the market in the winter for that purpose, but at

SHAININ'S RUSSIAN PROVISION STORE

There has just been received a quantity of

FRESH CRANBERRIES AND REDBERRIES

From which the finest Jams, Jellies, Compotes, and Salads can be made.

You are in the habit of visiting or sending to the market every day, but we only ask you to call once a week and inspect our fresh supplies.

Shainin's Russian Provision Store

768, Broadway (near Chaufoong Road).

'Phone 1899

1874-1916

"42 Years of Merit"

When you need Footwear—Shoes that fit without breaking in, wear without breaking out, and are full of style—

BUY

WALK-OVER SHOES

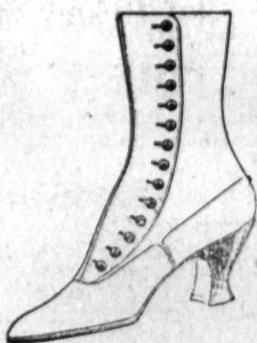
"PHOENIX"

Silk or Lisle



Hose for Men

and Women



90 cts., \$1.50 and \$2.50

"ONCE WITHIN THEM, NEVER WITHOUT THEM—WALK-OVER SHOES"

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17, Nanking Road.

The home of good shoes



Catalogue sent upon request



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 19, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Tls.

Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.50
Gold Bars: 978 touch.
Bar Silver
Copper Cash
Bovereigns:
buying rate @ 2-7% Tls. 7.65
Exch. @ 72.8-Mex. \$ 1050
Foking Bar
Native Interest

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver
Bank rate of discount
Market rate of discount:
3 m.s. %
4 m.s. %
6 m.s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 28.04
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. ... \$ 4.76%
Consols

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-7%
London	Demand 2-7%
India	T.T. 194%
Paris	T.T. 364
Paris	Demand 364%
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand —
New York	T.T. 62
New York	Demand 62%
Hongkong	T.T. 74%
Japan	T.T. 80%
Batavia	T.T. 146%

Banks' Buying Rates
London
4 m.s. Cds. 2-8%
London
4 m.s. Dcys. 2-8%
London
6 m.s. Cds. 2-8%
London
6 m.s. Dcys. 2-8%
Paris
4 m.s. 382 1/2
Hamburg
4 m.s. —
New York
4 m.s. 64 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY
£1-Hk. Tls. 5.80
Hk. Tls. 1-Francs. 4.09
1-Marks. 3.07
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.43
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen. 1.39
1-Rupess. 2.21
" 1-Roubles. 2.85
" 1-Mex. \$ 1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates
Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)
Mexican Dollars, 72.5125
Chinese Dollars, 72.425
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand, 81 1/2
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2
On Chungking, Demand, 109
On Nanchang, Demand, 72 1/2
On Foochow, Demand, 96 1/2
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87 1/2
February 19, 1916.

U.K. METAL MARKET
Reuter's Service
London, February 18.—Today's metal prices are as follows:—
f. s. d.
Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b. 108 0 0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b. 137 10 0
Tinplate, I.C.W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b. Wales 0 25 10 1/2
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool less 1/2%) 0 0 16
Standard Tin (Cash) 180 0 0
Speier (ordy soft) f.o.b. 99 0 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b. 27 15 0
Standard Tin (3 m'ths) 180 0 0

BICKERTON'S

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trains, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 19, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 38.25
Langkats Tls. 38.50
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 91.00
Ayer Tawah Tls. 47.50
Padangs Tls. 19.00
Repath Tls. 1.65
Shanghai Kelantan Tls. 1.50
Semambus Tls. 2.20
Bukits Tls. 7.25
Jaya Consolidated Tls. 23.50
Anglo Jaya Tls. 16.15
Batu Anam Tls. 2.30
Chengs Tls. 5.20
Direct Business Reported
Anglo Jaya Tls. 16.00
Consolidated Tls. 5.20
Consolidated Tls. 5.25
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.00
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.65
Langkats Tls. 38.25

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, February 19, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Ayer Tawah Tls. 48.00 March
Consolidateds Tls. 5.40 March
Soy Chees Tls. 47.00 March
Anglo Jaya Tls. 16.15 cash
Anglo Jaya Tls. 16.00 cash
Anglo Jaya Tls. 16.15 February
Direct
Dominions Tls. 18.25 cash
Karans Tls. 18.25 cash
Langkats Tls. 39.00 March
Consolidateds Tls. 5.25 cash
Padangs Tls. 18.75 cash
Anglo Jaya Tls. 16.25 March

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10 Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

3 1/2 Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9 1/2 Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.

AND

The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Teng Shao-yi

Head Office: Shanghai.

Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE

Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuan Road, as well as at all other Branches.

Lo SUN, Manager.

YEE TSEU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter,

1853.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

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Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.M.G.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville, Geeschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipooh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Sagon

Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tsin-tsin

Padang Medan (F.M.S.)

Yokohama Hankow Tientsin

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$820 B.
Chartered	532.
Russia-Asiatic	R. 187 1/2 N.
Cathay, ordy.	3 S.
Cathay, pref.	630.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$417
North China	Tls. 182 1/2.
Union of Canton	950 B.
Yangtze	\$260 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$157 1/2 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$410 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 130
Indo-China Def.	99s. 6d. S.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	275. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85
Raub	Tls. 3.30 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old \$ 89 B.
Shanghai Dock	new \$85 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 64 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$74 1/2 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 107
Wei-hai-wei Land	74 1/2 B.
Central Stores	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 52 B.
China Realty (pref.)	
Cotton Mills	
E-WO	Tls. 140 B.
E-Wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 70 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 78.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 46 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtzeepoo	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German B'ry	\$85 N.
Butler Tie	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$137 B.
Green Island	Tls. 10.05 B.
Langkats	Tls. 35 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 S.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$16 1/2 B.
Jewellry	242 1/2.
Lane, Crawford	399 B.
Moutrie	\$38 N.
Watson	56 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$19 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 B.
Amherst	2.05
Anglo-Java	Tls. 18 1/2
Anglo-Dutch	6 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 47 1/2
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.30 B.
Bukit Telai Aliang	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.70
Chemor United	Tls. 18 1/2
Chempedak	5.30
Cheng	Tls. 5.30 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11 B.
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 23 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 1.60
Kapala	Tls. 20
Kanavang	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Karan	Tls. 15 55
Kota Bahro	Tls. 15 55
Krowneek Java	Tls. 18 B.
Padang	Tls. 18 B.
Penkukalan Durian	Tls. 15
Permai	Tls. 7 1/2 S.
Rephah	Tls. 1.40 S.
Samangs	Tls. 10 B.
Sekee	Tls. 2.40
Senambu	Tls. 23 1/2 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.65 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 15
Shaih Malay-Pref.	Tls. 2.90 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Sungai	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Sungai Mangris	Tls. 2.70
Taiping	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 35 B.
Tebong	Tls. 2.80
Ubobi	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Ziangbe	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
Shaih Elec. and Asb.	82 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94 1/2
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 97 B.
Shaih Telephone	Tls. 300.
Shaih Waterworks	
8. Seller. Sa. Sales.	B. Buyers.
Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'Nkee Road	
Telephone No. 388	

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

Buyers have returned from their holidays like a pack of hungry school boys with lots of pocket money and not enough supplies to buy. The effect has been electrical, and it is useless to attempt to analyse the prices which are being paid for some of the most eagerly sought after "plums" in the market. Every grade of goods has shared in the general advance, and the more expensive the article the greater has been the proportionate rise. The countryman only knows that stocks are short and likely to become shorter as time goes on, but the reasons why over thirty millions of men are under arms and actually engaged in a life and death struggle for ideals, and have thereby increased enormously the cost of every article of human consumption, affect him no more than a breath of wind over his clam paddy fields.

Piece Goods

Grey Shirts \$1 1/2-lbs.—Market firm but not much actual business in progress, only small sales being reported in Imperial Horse at Tls. 3.45 and Red Butterfly at the same price.

Auctions advanced 5 candareens to a mace.

4-lbs to 7-lbs.—These goods improved by about a mace a piece at auction.

9-lbs to 11-lbs.—We have only one transaction to report in Imperial Horse at Tls. 5.10, but the undertone is firm. Prices at auction were over a mace higher all round.

12-lbs. 36 inch.—A marked improvement has taken place during the week in these cloths, and materially higher prices are being paid especially for best qualities. Sales are made public in Soldier No. 1 at Tls. 5.80.

Wildman at Tls. 5.40, President at Tls. 5.40, Soldier No. 2 at Tls. 5.10, and Imperial Horse at Tls. 4.80. Auction prices advanced sharply all round.

White Shirts.—A strong demand continues at substantially higher rates and the following sales are returned: Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 6.90, Three Phoenix at Tls. 6.90, Blue Nine Horses at Tls. 6.35, Three Phoenix at Tls. 6.10, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 6.00, Gold Horse at Tls. 5.75, Flower No. 2 at Tls. 5.60 and Flower No. 3 at Tls. 5.40. Bleached T-Cloths are equally firm at an advance of two to three mace with the following to report: Blue Dragon at Tls. 5.65, Gold Four Cocks at Tls. 5.55 and Gold Five Cocks at Tls. 4.90. Sharp advances took place in all bleached goods at auction.

Drills and Sheetings.—Prices of American cloths may be quoted five candareens higher all round and a fair amount of resales amongst natives is reported. Japanese drills are about 15 candareens higher with business made public in Phoenix at Tls. 3.90 and Punkah at the same price.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Abnormal advances have to be reported in all classes of these and from present indications the situation is likely to grow more tense than otherwise in the near future.

Cotton Market

Cotton.—A few sales have been effected in the local staple, but no business of any particular magnitude is reported. Quotations remain much about the same as reported last week, viz., Tungchow at Tls. 24.00 to Tls. 24.40, Four Chop Tls. 22.40, Steam Ginned at Tls. 22.00 to Tls. 23.50, and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 22.50 to Tls. 22.00.

Liverpool quotations are cabled by Reuter as follows: Middling American at 8.05d., Egyptian at 11.95d. and Bengals at 6.00d. per lb.

Yarns

Local Yarn.—Prices have improved about one Tael to a Tael and a half on last week's prices, market steady at the close.

The following sales are reported:

10' x 250 Bales Chelin at Tls. 81.00 to Tls. 82.00.

12' x 200 Bales Teekwan at Tls. 89.00 to Tls. 90.50.

14' x 200 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 90.

150 Bales Four Hee at Tls. 92.00 to Tls. 93.00.

16' x 200 Bales Red Round Dragon at Tls. 96.50, 300 Bales Anchor at Tls. 92 to Tls. 93.00, 500 bales Phoenix at Tls. 92.50 to Tls. 93.00.

400 bales Two Elephants at Tls. 96.50.

1,000 Bales Watermoor (heavy) at Tls. 98.00, 175 bales Teekwan at Tls. 95 to Tls. 96.00.

20' x 200 Bales Two Bears at Tls. 100.00.

Indian Yarn.—These spinnings have advanced one to two Taels per bale and a fair business has been done, chiefly, in the lower counts as follows:

No. 10s. 500 Bales Empress at Tls. 82.50-83.00, 900 Bales Howard and Bullough at Tls. 80.00-83.00, 100

Bales James Greaves at Tls. 80.50.

100 Bales Jubilee (Ring) at Tls. 81.00, 1,000 Bales Sorab at Tls. 81.00-83.00, 200 Bales Swadashi Kose at Tls. 85.50-87.00, 700 Bales Tricumbasse (Ring) at Tls. 80.00-81.00 and 100 Bales Union Vithaldass at Tls. 84.00.

No. 12s. 500 Bales China at Tls. 83.00-84.00, 250 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 82.50-84.00, 250 Bales Faubulbhai at Tls. 82.50, 400 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 84.50, 300 Bales Koh-i-noor at Tls. 85.00, and 600 Bales Moon at Tls. 84.00-84.50.

No. 16s. 250 Bales Swan at Tls. 90.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Rather less interest has been shown in these than in other spinnings but the tone of the market is firm, with business reported in the following:—

No. 10s. 500 Bales Empress at Tls. 82.50-83.00, 900 Bales Howard and Bullough at Tls. 80.00-83.00, 100

Bales James Greaves at Tls. 80.50.

No. 12s. 500 Bales China at Tls. 83.00-84.00.

No. 16s. 200 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 101.00, 200 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 99.00, and 300 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 98.50.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 18.—Today's Rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 3s. 6d. Paid.

April to June delivery 3s. 6d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Irregular;

closing steadier.

Last Quotation, London, February 17.

Spot: 3s. 7d. Paid.

April to June delivery 3s. 7d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Quieter after

firm.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, February 18.—Today's

rates and prices are as follows:—

Consols 2 1/4% for account. £5 1/2

Cheques on London at Paris Feb. 28. 03

Bar Silver Spot 26 1/2d.

Egyptian Cotton Brown... 11.85d.

Scinde and Bengal Cotton. 5.85d.

Mid-American Cotton 7.82d.

Plantation Rubber, March

3s. 6d. Done

Indian Tea 9 1/2d.

Ceylon Tea 9 1/2d.

TSINGTAO BEER

SELLING AGENTS:

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

4, Foochow Road.

Telephone 16.

A Case	Allowance for empty bottles returned.	Quarts	\$10.00	\$1.20	\$8.80

<tbl_r cells="

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Feb 24	P.M.	Vancouver	Robert Dollar	Am.	Morton	R. Dollar Co.
.. 24	..	New York	St. Patrick	Br.	McCurdy	S. Tomes Co.
.. 25	..	Tacoma, etc.	Shimpo Maru	Jap.	Matsuamoto	T. K. K.
.. 27	6.00 ^a	Seattle	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	P.M.	New York	Indrasambhu	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
.. 5	..	San Francisco	Hazel Dollar	Jap.	Ridley	M. B. K.
.. 12	noon	Seattle	Tambo Maru	Jap.	Nagasey	N. Y. K.
.. 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	Shiyo Maru	Jap.	Umez	A. Co.
.. 20	noon	Seattle	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davidson	N. Y. K.
.. 21	..	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Jap.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 7	9.00 ^a	Vancouver	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
.. 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Fent	A. T. C.
.. 17	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C. M. S. Co.
.. 22	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
.. 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.
Jan 24	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C. M. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 22	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	Hirata	N. Y. K.
24	2.00	Moji, Kobe	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Seito	N. Y. K.
.. 25	P.M.	Nagasaki	Penna	Rus.	Poliakoff	R. V. F.
.. 26	noon	Kobe Yokohama	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
.. 26	6.00 ^a	Nagasaki, Moji	Hakuso Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
.. 29	6.00 ^a	Moji, Kobe	Matayuski M.	Jap.	Yoshi	N. Y. K.
Mar 17	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Terasaka	N. Y. K.
.. 29	6.00 ^a	Kobe, Yokohama	Shiyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. C.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 20	A.M.	Bombay	Namur	Br.	Collyer	R. & O.
20	11.00 ^a	Marselles via Cape	Hitschi Maru	Jap.	Satch	N. Y. K.
21	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight C'pon	Br.	Kendall	B. & S.
22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Pinguey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
23	D.L.	London via Cape	Prostessilus	Fr.	Braithwaite	B. & S.
.. 1	..	Marselles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
.. 5	..	London	Glenatra	Br.	Roger	B. & S.
.. 8	..	Marselles via Cape	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Manley	r. & O.
.. 15	..	Bombay etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Fartans	B. & S.
.. 16	..	Marselles etc.	Emasocia	Br.	Dodd	P. & O.
.. 16	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Emasocia	Br.	Hevington	P. & O.
.. 20	..	London via Cape	Novara	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
.. 22	..	London	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie. M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Lechow	Br.	Gibbs	R. & S.
20	A.M.	Foochow	Tooan	Br.	Mackie	C. M. S. N. Co.
21	4.00	Ningpo	Hao Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
21	A.M.	Ningpo, Wanchoow	Kwangchi	Br.	Sangster	C. M. S. N. Co.
22	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtang	Br.	Stewart	C. M. S. N. Co.
22	D.L.	St'ow, H'kong, C'ton	Choyang	Br.	Holmwood	J. M. & Co.
22	D.L.	Hongkong, emasocia	Yingehow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
22	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kiukang	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
23	D.L.	Takao, Formosa	Niitaka Maru	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. Y. K.
24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Tambo Maru	Jap.	Nagasey	N. Y. K.
25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chesma	Br.	Tsudden	B. & S.
25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Hoihow	Br.	Bitchie	B. & S.
25	P.M.	Amoy, Swatow.	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hishimoto	A. T. C.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 20	D.L.	Tientsin	Proteus	Br.	Larsen	K. M. A.
21	..	Dalny	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
22	8.00	W. H. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
22	1.00	Dalny	Liuching	Br.	Stott	S. & C.
22	D.L.	W. H. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Carie	I. M. & Co.
22	..	Tientsin, Dalny	Amazone	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
25	P.M.	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	Poliakoff	R. V. F.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Port
FOR RIVER PORTS							
Feb 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtsoo	Br.	Miller	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
21	M.N.	do	Luensu	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.	K. L. Y. W.
21	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Milligan	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
21	M.N.	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Takeshita	N. K. K.	K. L. Y. W.
22	M.N.	do	Lechow Maru	Jap.	Lawson	N. K. K. II	K. L. Y. W.
22	M.N.	do	Siuwo	Br.	Flax	J. M. & Co.	K. L. Y. W.
22	M.N.	do	Wechong	Br.	Flax	J. M. & Co.	K. L. Y. W.
22	M.N.	do	Yohangyung	Br.	Malwin	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
23	M.N.	do	Takow	Br.	Sommerville	B. & S.	K. L. Y. W.
24	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Kintuck	J. M. & Co.	K. L. Y. W.
24	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Kitano Maru	K. L. Y. W.	K. L. Y. W.
25	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Katsumi Maru	K. L. Y. W.	K. L. Y. W.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Koemun	K. L. Y. W.	K. L. Y. W.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Leomedon	K. L. Y. W.	K. L. Y. W.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Machaon	K. L. Y. W.	K. L. Y. W.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Malta**	K. L. Y. W.	K. L. Y. W.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Mentor	K. L. Y. W.	K. L. Y. W.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Perseus	K. L. Y. W.	K. L. Y. W.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Rhesus	K. L. Y. W.	K. L. Y. W.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Telamachus	K. L. Y. W.	K. L. Y. W.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Tieresias	K. L. Y. W.	K. L. Y. W.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Teucer	K. L. Y. W.	K. L. Y. W.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Arrivals						
Feb 19	Hankow, etc.	Loengwo	1750	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.
Feb 19	Hankow	Kiangtsoo	1462	Br.	McLean	C. M. S. N. Co.
Feb 19	Japan					

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
have been favoured with instructions

from
THE CONCERNED
to sell within the premises
184-185A, Szechuen Road,
(1st FLOOR)

ON
Thursday, the 24th February,
at 10 a.m.
and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

The whole of the

**EXCELLENT
Household Furniture and
Requisites**

(All in splendid condition and
nearly new).

Comprising—

DRAWING ROOM—Large
Axminster Carpet, Japanese Carved
Cherry Wood Escritoire, Canton
Blackwood Center Table, Chairs,
Marble Top Flower Stands, Tien-
tsin Rugs, Green Saddle Bag Up-
holstered Suite, Screen, Pictures.

DINING ROOM—Unpolished
Teak Large Sideboard, Teakwood
Extension Dining Table, Teakwood
Dining Room Chairs, Bevelled
Mirror Overmantel, Escritoire,
Sofa, Easy Chairs, Pictures, Dinner
Service, etc.

BED ROOMS—Mahogany
Stained Teak Suites, fitted with
Bevelled Mirrors, Solid Double and
Single Brass Mounted Bedsteads,
etc.

OFFICE FURNITURE—One
Large Safe, Desks, Revolving
Chairs, Cabinets, etc., etc.,
Pantry and Kitchen requisites as
usual. Electric Fittings through-
out;

and

One Fine Toned Piano, by Thomas
Oetmann, London.

One Oliver Typewriter, nearly

New.

One Large American Safe.

One Salamandre Stove.

On View on Tuesday and Wednes-
day, when Catalogues will be
ready.

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed.
A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

8544

Wa Lee & Co., Ltd.
Furniture Manufacturers,
Upholsterers, Decorators,
And General Importers.

We have special bargains to
offer, and give every care and
attention to customers' require-
ments.

The quality and style of our
goods are first-class, and we offer
the best possible value for prompt
Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt
attention.

P375, Nanking Road
(Corner of Yunnan Road)

Telephone No. 4470

8723

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Business and Official Notices

REMOVAL NOTICE

We have removed our
offices and godown to
73, Szechuen Road, in
the building adjoining
the Noel, Murray
Auction Rooms.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

Wine Merchants
Telephone 2021
73, Szechuen Road

Notice to Mariners

No. 614.

China Sea.
Kuungchow District.

Hainan Island.

Hoioh Bay—Fort Light
established.

Notice is hereby given that a
Light, to be known as the
Fort Light, has been established
on "Fort A" situated about
one half mile to the north-
westward of Hoioh Bay, eastern
side of Hoioh Bay, Hainan
Island.

The Light is exhibited 50
feet above high water from a
White Mast on the north-
western side of the Fort, and
should be visible in clear
weather for a distance of 10
nautical miles.

The illuminating apparatus
is Dioptric of the Sixth Order,
and shows an Occulting White
Light every 3 seconds, thus:—

Light 0.3 seconds.
Eclipse 2.7 seconds.

By Order of the Inspector
General of Customs,
W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 19th February, 1916.

Important Notice

We now carry a full range of
Sheeting, Tabling, Napkins in
Irish Linen or Cotton,
By the yard or ready made;
Also
Honeycomb Quilts,
Marcella Bedspreads,
Pique Counterpanes,
Pillow Linen or Cotton;
and
Bath Mats, Bath Gowns,
Bath Sheets, Bath Towels,
Huck and Glass Towels.
We retail at wholesale prices.

H. G. HILL & Co.
Tel. No. 2240.
129, North Soochow Road,
near General Hospital.

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers', Architects', and
Builders' Supplies.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

**MOTOR
WEST 1090.**
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Willard
STORAGE BATTERY
NEUTRAL

Whether your storage battery is a
Willard or some other make—if you
want expert service, come in.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
Free inspection of any battery at any time

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.

**HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS**

Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores

Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods

Our Prices are the Cheapest

as proved by our success in public tenders.

Est. 1895

Broadway Tel. Address
(Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai) "Zunglei, Shanghai"

TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE ADDRESS:
WIDLER, CHUNGKING
A. B. C. Code 5th EDITION

NOTICE TO BUYERS:

We can supply you with:

MUSK
RHUBARB.
CANTHARIDES.
CROTON.
WOOD-OIL.
NUTGALLS.

WIDLER & COMPANY,
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

DEATHS

CRUMBINE, on February 17, 1916, at
the Victoria Nursing Home, Shang-
hai, Warren Jay Crumbine, aged 23
years. The funeral will take place on
Monday, February 21st, at 4 p.m. in
the Bubbling Well Cemetery. All
friends are invited to attend.

8508

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

NOTICE

The price of "SHELL" Motor
Spirit is \$1.05 per American gallon
as from the 20th of February;
charges on drums as heretofore.

**The Asiatic Petroleum Co.
(North China), Ltd.**

8814

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undersigned hereby gives
notice that it has opened an office at
No. 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai,
as a branch of *Western Electric*
Company of New York, and will
conduct its telephone and electrical
supply business in China henceforth
from the Shanghai office.

Notice is hereby given that
Arnhold, Karberg & Co. are no
longer agents for *Western Electric*
Company, as from December 8th,
1915.

Western Electric Company.

8888

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, March 11, 1916.

A GRAND CONCERT

will be given by

OSCAR STROK

A well-known Pianist Virtuoso.

Kindly assisted by:

Mrs. Burrett,
Mrs. Isenman,
Mrs. Thoresen,
Mr. Curry,
Mr. Speelman.

Booking at Moutrie's.

8777

The National Loan of the Third
Year of the Republic of China
(1914)

\$16,000,000 and Supplementary
Issue of \$8,000,000.

AND
The National Loan of the Fourth
Year of the Republic of China
(1915)

\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two
Loans are hereby notified that the
Interest Instalments for the month
of February, each amounting to
Dollars One Hundred and Twenty
Thousand (\$120,000)—\$240,000
in all—have been duly received by
the undersigned and brought to
Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector-General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of
National Loans.

Inspector-General of Customs,
Peking, 16th February, 1916.

8804

**Saint Patrick's Society of
Shanghai**

THE Annual General Meeting of
Members will be held in the Palace
Hotel, at 5.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 28th February, 1916.

All Irishmen are invited to be
present.

J. J. SHERIDAN,
Hon. Secretary.
c/o Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.
4, Foochow Road.

Shanghai, 19th February, 1916.

8805

HUPMOBILE

to be sold, second-
hand, very good order, low price.

Apply to Box 307, THE CHINA

PRESS.

8804

FOR SALE, small, low-body,
British-made, light motor-car, in
perfect running order. Tls. 450.
Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8802

WANTED to buy, thoroughbred
Chow puppy. Reply, with partic-
ulars, to Box 305, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8803

FOR SALE in Kuling, a new Swiss
bungalow. Superb view of mount-
ains and plains. No finer lot in
Kuling. Always cool. No climb.
Well-furnished throughout, with
new modern furniture. Apply to
Box 294, THE CHINA PRESS.

8789

ROSENKRANZ PIANO for
sale; in splendid condition. Apply
to Box 282, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8765

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

A CHINESE gentleman, college
graduate (United States), and ex-
editor of an English daily paper,
desires position. Teaching and
journalistic work preferred. Apply
to Box 311, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8813

POSITION WANTED by a
Chinese gentleman, with experience
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8780-F-20



Characters in "St. Sebastian," Which the Poet D'Annunzio Wrote for Ida Rubinstein—Drawn by the Great Russian Colorist Bakst

Her Own Heart Moved by the Words of the Play She Acted

The Reformation That her Own St. Sebastian Brought in The Frivolous Career of Ida Rubinstein Seems Complete after a Year's Bitter Test.



**Curious Sketch of Ida Rubinstein as St. Sebastian
Undergoing the Ordeal of Fire.**

Paris, December 30.
WHEN Ida Rubinstein, the famous French dancer and actress, withdrew herself in a day from all her extravagances and luxuries, donned a nurse's gown and started in to take care of wounded French soldiers the experienced *boulevardiers* sneered cynically.

"The gay Ida will be back among her frivolities within six months," they said.

When a few days later it was announced that Mile. Rubinstein had not only declared her intention of devoting every thought and moment to France as long as the war lasted, but was also using her own money to establish a hospital in which she would be simply an humble nurse, another chorus of incredulity arose.

Nevertheless, as was reported in this newspaper at the time, Ida Rubinstein, a butterfly of the Parisian butterflies, whose whims and extravagances had made her known throughout the civilized world as a symbol of gay, unthinking, luxurious Paris, calmly went on her way and did just as she had said she would.

and did just as she had said she would. Now, after a year of bitter test, in which she has nursed scores of soldiers, has done every humble and frightful task that war throws to the nurse's lot, and has maintained a costly hospital, which has done immense good, the attitude of Paris toward her is as different as the Ida Rubinstein of to-day is from the Ida Rubinstein of before the war. Her frivolities seem to be gone forever. In the place of the butterfly is an earnest, capable, sympathetic and useful woman, who is doing a great work.

"The old Ida Rubinstein is dead forever," she said recently. "What this new Ida Rubinstein will be after the war I do not know. I cannot see—I have not time to think of—any life after this. All that I know now is this succession of torn, wounded boys of France brought to me from the battlefields. My one desire is to turn them out from here as well and as happy and as whole as possible. Beyond that I think of nothing. Let the future take care of itself."

Many reasons have been given to account for this sudden revolution of character. Paris has at last agreed that the change in Ida Rubinstein first began to show itself when she took the part of the martyred St. Sebastian in the play of that name written for her by the Italian poet D'Annunzio, who was and still is passionately in love with her.

into "St. Sebastian" D'Annunzio poured all of his fiery imagination and wonderful poetry. He made St. Sebastian convincing. In moving through, night after night, the scenes which the poet's genius had created, the frivolous woman herself became convinced. She began to think as St. Sebastian.

Indeed, the parallels between the lives of the two are curious in themselves. Sebastian was



This Developed—

Ida Rubinstein as She Is Now, a Serious-Faced, Earnest Nurse, Taking Care in Her Own Hospital of France's Wounded Soldiers

a Roman youth, a favorite of the Emperor Diocletian. At that superlatively luxurious and extravagant court he was a leader in extravagances and wild dissipations.

Ida Rubinstein was the idol of the most extravagant life of Paris, and she was a leader in their frivolities. Over night, Diocletian's favorite—so the legend runs—thrust his old life away from him and threw in his lot with the persecuted Christians. He was tempted, held firm and suffered martyrdom at last.

In his play D'Annunzio made his St. Sebastian go minutely into the reasons why he preferred poverty and death for a great cause to the pleasures of Diocletian's court. All of this worked in the mind of Ida Rubinstein, says Paris, like a leaven. All it needed was, as in St. Sébastien's case, a great cause to fix it into a purpose. The war provided Ida Rubinstein with her cause.

—From This

And This Is Ida Rubinstein Just Before the War—
the Gay Idé of Frivolous Paris, Wasting Her
Time on Lion Cubs and Other Extravagances

Over night, like St. Sebastian, she changed. Mile. Rubinstein is a Russian, but she has lived so long in France that she is really a Frenchwoman. She herself seems to confirm this theory of Paris that her "St. Sebastian" has transformed her.

"It was a role to bring out the soul," she says. "I became spiritual through it, and it taught me the best things of my life; it made me look beyond the things of the flesh to the eternal things of the spirit wherein lie the calm seas of

"I, like all the people of my race, was full of exuberant joy. I loved impetuously, and was ecstatic with joy or frozen with sorrow.

"Then came the change. Ah, happy change, when I was made to face suffering and the bitter physical hardships. Then I learned to look within; then I learned that I had a soul."



三

Bakst's
Remarkable
Drawing
of
Ville. Rubinstein
as the
Martyred
St. Sebastian—
the Role
That Caused
the Reformation

NEW DISCOVERIES



ALL OVER THE EARTH

Encouraging Discoveries About BUNIONS

By William Brady, M.D.

NATURE has a great foresight. How did she know that mankind would one day begin to pinch his feet in shoes too small and incorrectly shaped? She knew it. We know she knew because she placed a special pad over the inner border of the great toe joint right where the friction and pressure was to come some thousands of years after creation.

This pad, or bursa, as doctors call it, is the only reason why every one who wears shoes doesn't grow a bunion, and at the same time it is the reason why a great many who wear incorrectly shaped shoes do have bunions.

A bunion is an inflamed bursal pad covering a more or less incompletely dislocated great toe joint, the whole wrapped in emely, highly-recommended salve and protected with an atmosphere of fashion. Some of the present fashions in footwear are bringing a tremendous crop of bunions to market.

Of course the doctor, particularly the family doctor, sees only the alarming cases of bunion. The milder, incipient bunions somehow do not find their way to the doctor's office. People are fond of specialism these days. And there is a self-styled "foot specialist" now in every druggist, every shoestore and every chiropodist's office. Only the aggravated cases reach the doctor's office—saying nothing about what may have aggravated them.

When a certain other bursa—that between the

How CORRECT SHOES Will SAVE Your FEET from These UGLY, PAINFUL AFFLICTIONS

skin and the patellar tendon and kneecap—becomes inflamed, the condition is called "housemaid's knee," and it is a joke on the housemaid. When the bursa under the point of the shoulder becomes inflamed it is called everything from "neuritis" to "rheumatism," and the joke is on the doctor. But when the bursa over the toe joint becomes inflamed it is no joke at all, and it is impossible to print what it is called.

For years physicians and orthopedic surgeons have implored the shoe manufacturers to listen to reason. The manufacturers have listened respectfully with one ear, keeping the other ear to the ground for rumors about style, and the rumors have generally drowned out the doctors, style winning in a rather stilted, ungraceful, painful walk.

The doctors have been shouting "Keep the soles straight! Don't turn out the toes!" But style has clamored for crooked soles.

Some old maid a good many years ago—about the time of hoop skirts—conceived the idea that by toeing out she could swish her skirts much more effectively than she could when turning straight ahead. So she commenced to turn 'em out, and the fashion grew and grew, and the shoemakers fell in with it, and made shoes with the toes already turned out.

Did you ever notice the fashion artist's feet—not her own feet, but the feet she draws on her figures? Well, she turns 'em out until it hurts just to look at them. One wonders how the poor creatures can stand there on their deformed feet for hours upon hours while the artist is turning 'em out. But there they stand, almost on their inner malleoli—that means the inner ankle bones—and their toes pointing about due east and west. No wonder they often look foolish! They must feel foolish as well as sick.

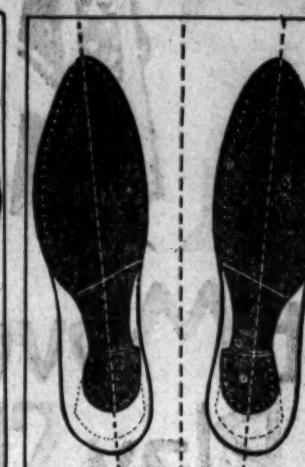
However, deformities are always fashionable. People would make fun of a perfect Venus de Milo figure if one should appear in public properly dressed. Especially her feet—they would never get over laughing at her big, broad-soled, squared-toed, low-arched feet. And her straight toes—these would be a regular scream!

Well, Nature foresaw all this modern degeneracy, and while she was compelled to build normal feet, still she installed in each foot a bursa to provide for future needs. But there are two things Nature abhors



Correct Shoes.

Note How the Feet Are Bent Inward and the Straightness of the Inside.



Bunion-Breeding Shoes.

Note How the Toes Are Turned Outward and the Absence of an Inward Bending Angle in the Lines Bisecting the Soles and Heels.



Imprint of a Normal, Healthy Foot, Showing a Slight Inward Turning of the Great Toe.



Imprint of a Foot Deformed by Ill-Fitting Shoes Which Have Caused a Bunion.



X-Ray Photograph of a Bunion-Ridden Foot.

See How the Toe Has Been Turned Outward, Exposing the Joint Surface to Pressure at the Point Indicated by the Arrow and Causing a Bunion.

with the rounded outline of the toes in the foot-print, is the only proper shape, and in fact the only one that looks well after a month's wear.

Adopting proper footwear will overcome a tendency to bunion and cure incipient bunion, provided the inflammation is still limited to the bursal pad and there is no pus formation or open sinus.

If the bursa suppurates nothing less than incision by the doctor will suffice.

If the great toe joint becomes partially dislocated and the ends of the bones enlarged, as always happens if bunion is neglected, then there is but one cure, and that is a radical operation, removing the enlarged heads of the bones and building a new joint. This operation requires a general anesthetic, and it lays the patient up for a period of two or three weeks—prevents walking, that is—but the bunion is completely routed and the patient does not regret the outlay of time.

A bunion is about the most useless luxury one can enjoy. It is entirely unnecessary, yet a lot of people nurse one for years on end rather than consult the family doctor about such a trivial thing.

SOUP Better When FROZEN

CURIOSITY enough it has been discovered that severe cold as well as heat is essential in the preparation of some of our foods.

Meats are greatly improved in taste and are made much more tender by being frozen before cooking. Fowls, too, are often frozen in order to render them tender and more delicious. And now it has been discovered that some kinds of cooked foods are very much improved by being frozen, or at least by being kept for a period in a temperature not much above the freezing point.

Soups, especially vegetable soups, will be found to have a much more appetizing flavor if they are permitted to freeze for a short time after being thoroughly cooked in the usual way.

A freezing or very low temperature will keep such foods much longer than a milder temperature, and it is surprising to see what a pleasing difference there is in their flavor when finally thawed out and heated for serving.

This fact will doubtless result in the devising of small cold storage plants, arranged so that a freezing temperature can be provided quickly and at a low cost, being put on the market.

Iceless freezers, as well as fireless cookers, will be coming into general use in the next few years when the public awakes to the improvement which can be effected in soups, meats, poultry, by freezing before they are finally heated for serving.

How Our THUMBS SPREAD DISEASE

SOMEBODY'S thumb may have been the real cause of that bad cold you had or of your child's diphtheria or of your wife's typhoid fever. Probably you never suspected this very useful little part of the human body of being capable of any harm, but it is a fact that it is frequently responsible for the spread of many diseases.

What does the mischief in the bad habit many people have of using their thumbs to carry saliva from their mouths to a piece of wrapping paper or something else they wish to moisten so that it will respond more readily to their touch.

Watch your butcher the next time you buy a piece of meat. Nine times out of ten he will moisten his thumb in his mouth in order to facilitate the handling of the bag or piece of paper in which he wraps your purchase. Some of his saliva remains on the paper and when the bundle is done up must inevitably be pressed against the steak or chop you are going to eat.

Under any conditions this is an exceedingly unsavory fact. And if, as is very probably the case, your butcher's mouth is full of the microbes of diphtheria, typhoid or some other contagious disease you and

your family stand an excellent chance of being made ill by the germs which he has carefully inclosed in your package of meat.

Were the butcher or the grocer or the girl at the candy counter deliberately to smear your purchase with saliva you would instantly reject it as unfit to eat. But you raise no objection to a practise which amounts to the same thing and which is of the gravest danger to your health.

The mouth is one of the finest germ incubators you can find. Even when its owner is perfectly healthy it is full of bacteria which are quite capable of producing disease in others. Many men and women are always unconscious carriers of typhoid and diphtheria. The saliva of others is constantly laden with the germs which cause that dread disease of the gums, pyorrhoea alveolaris.

When such men and women are employed in places where food products are sold they can spread the germs from their own mouths to hundreds of other persons every day just by persisting in the common habit of moistening their thumbs with saliva when doing up parcels.

A girl or woman who imagines that small or narrow feet are a feature to strive for must have a queer idea of beauty—she must derive her conceptions from the fashion plates or from the freak females that exist only on magazine covers. Artists do not put narrow, half-size feet on their masterpieces. They would as soon paint a woman with a crooked nose or a missing ear.

The men, too, or at any rate certain individuals who wear trousers,

illustrated by his campaign against

the death angel's commercial traveler," he said in one of his publicity tirades; "he has six legs and a dozen grips on each leg from which he retails his samples."

At this year's Interstate Fair, held in Spokane, he exhibited a large fly constructed to scale, to illustrate preventable infant mortality. The fly's eyes blinked in an electric flash once every ten seconds, in accordance with this inscription placed above the model: "Death follows in my wake. Watch me blink. Every time I do a baby dies from a preventable cause. Observer! What are you doing to help prevent this drain on human resources?"

Dr. Anderson's method of dealing with troublesome questions by modern advertising methods is illustrated by his campaign against

spitting in the street cars and other public places. Instead of the conventional sign and red cross notice, with the amount

of the fine for violation mentioned, he had notice printed with the following warning in bold letters: "Stop spitting, on penalty of DISEASE."

SCIENCE NOW KNOWS...

How Many Sightless There Are.

THE total number of blind persons throughout the world is roughly estimated at 2,390,000, the United States having something over 57,000. Blindness is less common here than in most other countries.

The Most Valuable Fruit Tree.

Alligator pear tree in Whittier, Cal., is probably the most valuable fruit tree in the world. It is insured against wind and fire by Lloyd's of London for \$30,000. Last year it produced 3,000 pears, averaging the grower 50 cents each. It also produced \$1,500 worth of bud wood, making a total production of \$3,000 for the year.

How ADVERTISING Is HELPING PEOPLE TO LIVE LONGER

WARNING!

Look!! Listen!!

La Grippe Pneumonia

NO SPIT CONSUMPTION

Diphtheria Tuberculosis

STOP SPITTING Under Penalty of Disease

Ordinance No. A722 prohibits spitting in public places and provides a penalty

Help us Enforce this Ordinance

Department of Health and Sanitation

One of the Posters Which Helped to Reduce the Amount of Spitting in the City of Spokane, Washington.

THE power of advertising is being turned to far more important uses than that of helping producers to sell goods by making consumers want them. It has been found, for example, that all the ordinary forms of publicity—newspaper and magazine space, billboards, window displays, etc.—furnish an excellent method of educating the public in the best methods of preserving their health and lengthening their lives.

Dr. J. B. Anderson, health commissioner of the city of Spokane, Washington, is a pioneer in health advertising. He realized, as many other health officers have since done, that if people are to be



His first move was the construction of a number of attractive exhibits, which were first shown in Spokane and later at fairs throughout the West. Each of these illustrated some important phase of the prevention of disease or of the care of the sick.

One was a miniature sickroom, showing all the details in the care of a scarlet fever patient. Another showed the right and wrong ways of displaying food for sale. Still another, taught by means of models of actual yards in Spokane the good results to be attained by making the surroundings of our homes clean and well kept.

Later Dr. Anderson used extensive newspaper space. In preparing copy for this space he did not hesitate to use a humorous touch which aroused the public's interest and made every advertisement sure of a wide reading.

Here are some interesting quotations from his health "want ad" column:

WANTED—Public sentiment that will recognize the necessity for co-operation in the prevention of disease.

LOST—By the people generally, appreciation of the vital necessity of fresh air and sunshine. Finder will be rewarded with perfect health.

Like all other successful health officials, Dr. Anderson is a vigorous enemy of the fly. "The fly is

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Why You Should WATCH Your DENTIST'S HABITS

WHAT are your dentist's habits? Don't think for a minute that it's none of your business. Not only the condition of your teeth, but your general health and your life itself may depend upon the character of the man who extracts your aching teeth or fills cavities in them.

If your dentist is an intemperate man his hands are liable to be so unsteady that skillful work is impossible. Just a little slip of one of his instruments may do damage to your teeth or gums that can never be repaired.

And it is perhaps of even greater importance that your dentist be neat and cleanly in his habits. Otherwise there is not a little danger of his spreading infection from the mouth of some other patient to your own.

Although there are few authoritative instances of contagion being conveyed in this manner, science says that such occurrences are quite possible. It is, therefore, wise to patronize only dentists who are so neat and cleanly

in their habits as to ensure every precaution being taken.

The list of organisms which may contaminate dental instruments is formidable, but this does not mean that the diseases of which they are the cause necessarily ensue if they are accidentally carried into the mouth. Their presence upon dental instruments is, however, an indication of what surgeons call poor technic. In surgery poor technic is usually attended with disastrous results, but in dentistry errors of this character may produce no ill effects.

Cleanliness should be the primary consideration in all dental operations, says a writer in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. The white coat of the operator represents more than comfort; it is the symbol of neatness. The dentist who works with unclean instruments, who provides soiled linen or who places a common drinking glass before his patient should be judged accordingly.

Fortunately, the members of the profession who do these things are criticized and suffer from loss of patronage, so that there is a strong tendency on the part of dentists to maintain their surroundings above reproach. With the sterilization of instruments some carelessness may manifest itself, partly owing to the fact that many instruments are injured by such processes, are too complicated to be treated in this manner, or that the public is not competent to detect errors in the methods of sterilization. However, the public is rapidly learning the value of aseptic methods, and the proper equipment is now found in nearly all dental offices.

A good instance of the efforts the majority of dentists are making to protect their patients against contagion is furnished by the fact that various dental associations throughout the country have lately requested the United States Public Health Service to investigate and report to them the best methods of sterilizing all instruments.



By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

HERE is, I think, one of the most attractive of the winter coats. It is of broadtail trimmed with black and white fox. It has the high collar and the "cuff-muffs." The hat is of black and white fox fur, with a big black feather. The fashionable stick accents the dash of the costume—but it is not necessary to carry the stick on the avenue.

This is an example of the coats. A photograph in the right hand corner is an example of the frills. And very frilly indeed it is. This is a dress for a young lady. It is of all cream lace, with mauve orchid slips of satin underneath the lace. Notice the charming headdress.

I have been asked why it is that although the new dresses have yards and yards of material in them and are expansive to the limit, still they have none of the effect of heaviness which was so characteristic of the period that is their grandmother's.

The answer lies in the character of the material that is used for these dresses. Although the tendency is toward larger and larger skirts, it is counterbalanced by a tendency toward the lightest and flindest of fabrics. These, indeed, are light almost to a gossamer degree. And so we get the effect of fairy-like, airy lightness. The traditional ballet girl skirts are many and wide, and yet there is nothing that gives such an effect of airy lightness as these ballet skirts. They are fluff in the highest degree.

We are coming fast to the fashions of Spring. I venture to predict that you will find these wide skirts' suffiness and

Coats and Frills By Lady Duff-Gordon

A Very
Frilly
Cream
Lace
and
Orchid
Tie
Dress.
("Lucile"
Model)

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in style for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

diaphanousness even greater when the birds begin to come back.

Just a few words about headdress novelties and the use of fur for them. There is, for instance, a charming toque whose crown of flatly folded satin flowers—of pure white or delicate pink or faint mauve—can be allied to a bordering band of any such soft flat fur as mole-skin, seal musquash or broadtail, a definite contrast of color being then introduced by a piquet of tiny blossoms, whose velvet petals will, perhaps, be in orange and yellow and purple, and the leaves of a green brilliance more usually associated with gems than foliage.

It will be easy and effective to match any fur-trimmed or all-fur wrap with a toque, and also with another, fashioned of black gros grain bordered all over with bright black satin baby ribbon and then divided and decorated by a central band of skunk, which fastens low down against the forehead with a rather barbaric looking jewelled ornament of big sapphires connected by festooned fringes of tiny blue beads and finished off at the back with a fringe of tiny paws. Then, those whose faces being slightly fuller require the frame and the relief of a brim (wonderful what a difference the merest suggestion of an outward curve can make!) are in their turn provided with a little hat of black velvet on which a wide encircling band of dull gold lace is narrowly edged with skunk fur, both being effectively combined, too, in the making of a central cocarde.

Still another of the most fashionable—and seasonable-looking creations introducing the fur which now figures on all outer, and some inner, garments, too; nowadays and night reverses this arrangement by dividing two bands of skunk with a central broderie of beads—jet or gray pearls being both used with good effect, while cut steel is also permissible, quite a lot being used just now for such embroidered devices and also for the making of quaint little tasseled ornaments; the unexpected appearance of two such shining and most piquantly placed tassels on a toque of pure white ormoline being, for example, quite sufficient to mark it out as one of the newest and smartest of models.

But there is an even greater craze for gold. So you will find an applique of shining lace, shaped somewhat like a flower, outspreading in the very centre of a closely fitting toque of black panne, while from its own heart of gold there arises a wonderful black paradise plume, more obviously costly than one would have expected to see this war time.



Robinson's THE PIANO HOUSE

Largest and best selection of pianos in the Far East.

Every instrument warranted and fully guaranteed for five years.

Grands and Uprights

BRINSMEAD	BROADWOOD
COLLARD	CHAPPELL
CHALLEN	STROHMEGGER
CROWLEY	AJELLO,
ETC.,	ETC.

Easy payments a speciality, by which you can obtain a piano by easy instalments, out of your income; no extras, no interest.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS, INCORPORATED

Thomas F. Millard, Managing Editor.

The Sense Of Reverence

By Charles F. Thwing, LL.D.
President Western Reserve University.

REVERENCE is both a mood and an act—at once a disposition and a deed. It represents the solid and sane, the large-minded, the lasting in life and civilization. It is akin to seriousness without sombreness, to respect without subversiveness, to affection without emotionalism. But in life's music it strikes a deeper note than seriousness, a more historic note than respect, and a broader note than affection. It reveals the fundamental religiousness of man's nature. It represents a real strength of manhood, though the superficial interpreter may believe it stands for weakness.

Reverence is a virtue which Americans lack. The fact is evident enough. But be it said the manifestations of the lack should not blind us to the fact that hidden deep down in the American heart is a mighty sense of reverence. Like our idealism it exists, though we dislike to show it. The causes of the lack of reverence are somewhat obscure.

ONE reason of this lack may be found to lie in the historical freshness and newness of America. Henry James, in his "Life of Hawthorne," says:

"History, as yet, has left in the United States but so thin and impalpable a deposit that we very soon touch the hard substratum of nature; and nature herself, in the Western world, has the peculiarity of seeming rather crude and immature. The very air looks new and young; the light of the sun seems fresh and innocent, as if it knew as yet but few of the secrets of the world and none of the weariness of shining; the vegetation has the appearance of not having reached its majority. A large juvenility is stamped upon the face of things, and in the vividness of the present, the past, which died so young and had time to produce so little, attracts but scanty attention."

Such a country does not naturally awaken reverence. Antiquity always quickens respect in a soul at all devoted to life's deeper things. Even a thoughtless spirit could hardly be other than reverential while standing among the tombs of Egyptian kings and queens. America is new, and lacks background.

A further reason for the lack of reverence may be found in the fact that we Americans are usually in a hurry. "There is so much to do and

the time is so short," Cecil Rhodes said dying. We wish to do our work, and all the work of America, in a small part of a single generation. Reverence represents repose. It stands for leisure and willingness to wait.

To this sense of haste may be added the lack of a sense of relations. We are prone to see one thing and one thing only. We do one thing and one thing only. We live in the present, which we believe to be eternal. We live in a hemisphere which we fondly imagine is a sphere. Europe is to many outgrown. Its shores were abandoned by our ancestry. The Far East is not. We never have seen it. It is outlandish, anyway.

THERE are, however, a few occasions or conditions which should quicken the sense of reverence. One occasion is the cradle and the grave. The beginning of life and the end of life cannot but touch the deep feeling of loving respect. Reverence easily clasps hands with both hope and memory. Between the rocking cradle and the silent coffin, the one occasion calling out reverence, is marriage. The marriage altar is the very fountain-head of civilization. Into it all streams pour and from it all streams issue forth.

The Church also is an institution and a historic force calling out the great sentiment. Whatever a church bears, it quickens the deepest feeling of humanity and of the individual. The Protestant should worship in St. Peter's, in Rome, and the Roman Catholic should be able to say his prayers in St. Paul's, in London.

Neither is it to be forgotten that all historic monuments should be used to life humanity into the same great mood of reverence. The simple slab at Cambridge beneath the now dying elm, where Washington took command of the American forces; the shaft at Bunker Hill, French's minuteman on the banks of the Concord River, are memorials standing within a few miles of each other and created for a common purpose, which gives proof of the great sentiment of reverence lying deeply hidden in the heart of the individual and of the race. We Americans are far off from the world's historical tides and movements. For that reason we should use all memorials possible for awakening and making more intense the great quality of reverence.

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Interview With Last Great Civil War General

By Grosvenor Clarkson

One bright morning a few weeks ago an old man stamped with the unmistakable record of a full life and great deeds sat in a deep armchair high up in a New York apartment house while a warm winter sun poured in upon him and there thought aloud on epic days in a nation's life in which he had borne a part.

Even then the finger of death touched him. But recently had this man of 84 years twice without a whimper prostrated himself to the surgeon's knife without anesthesia—in the same spirit, no doubt, as in one of the mighty concluding acts of the drama of the civil war he with eleven regiments had met, fought to a finish, and repulsed an entire seasoned army corps, or later with a depleted corps of his own pushed back a com-pete army.

But there he sat musing in the sun, shrewd, tolerant, grimly kind, with tremulous attenuated hands, throwing his marvellously clear mind back into the past, tooling out this or that detail with infinite color and precision and spirit; speaking now of the glory and horror—but mostly of the horror—of war then returning to the problems of today, the danger to his country of letting the rust grow on the sword, the working out of the chaos into which mankind has fallen overseas. A tired old man, but an impressive figure, a D'Artagnan sobered and gray and not so sure, a Ulysses with the great adventure behind him, touched everywhere with the sublime dignity of the growing shadow, wanting only to go to his home in the West to die.

Last Monday the telegraph wires carried the story of the death that day of Major-General Grenville Mellen Dodge, the last great commander of

the civil war—with the exception of Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, the sole surviving corps commander on the Union side. So passed away the old man who had sat and dreamed in the bright bedroom in New York, with the faint noise of the Park avenue traffic coming up from below; the soldier of whom his friend and chief, Sherman, spoke as the general officer who always got what he went after, and who indeed probably saved Sherman's army at the battle of Atlanta; the engineer whom Grant trusted and leaned upon and tried to make Secretary of War during his Presidency. It was the same old man who when peace came carried out the dream of his youth and against tremendous obstacles built the Union Pacific Railroad across the continent, receiving the acclaim of the path hewers of the globe.

At the interview in New York shortly before his end Gen. Dodge spoke of many things that I may not touch on here. But some things I may quote. The talk ran mostly to war. With a strange glance from under his brows the General said:

"I abhor war. Sherman didn't half state the truth. I can forgive Mr. Wilson almost anything for having kept us out of war—if it proves that he has. The country should give him every backing, with all party lines" (Gen. Dodge was a life long Republican of the strongly partisan type) "obliterated. But we should prepare; there is no question about that; we should prepare."

Speaking of the movement of troops in the present European conflict as compared with the speed of their distribution in the civil war he said:

"I question if the Europeans are moving troops any faster than we were moving them."

(Continued on Page 5)

WAR'S WRECKS EUROPE'S VAST FUTURE PROBLEM

By Edward Marshall

REAT BRITAIN having been slow in getting her men ready for war does not propose to be slow in getting them ready for the peace which is to follow. The most elaborate preparations are being made not only in the United Kingdom but in all the colonies for meeting the problems which will arise as soon as with the cessation of hostilities, it becomes possible to disband the troops and the general return to industry begins.

I have had full opportunity for the discussion of Canadian plans (which are the most progressive of plans) with a man who is thoroughly familiar with them, for on my voyage from New York to London I crossed the ocean with William Dobell, a member of the Dominion's Military Hospitals Commission, who is now in England in consultation with the central authorities. The article which follows is not confined entirely, however, to information furnished to me by Mr. Dobell, but includes many facts obtained from others in London and from official documents.

Already all possible efforts are under way to insure lucrative and every way efficient employment to the members of the various forces which have come to the war from the British overseas colonies. Already it has been agreed by Britons generally that the care of the disabled is a national obligation and that it cannot be met better than by pensions. Plans are being devised which will enable individuals and associations of one kind or another, especially including those among employers, to co-operate with the Government in such efforts.

It is recognized that there will be four classes of returning men. First, there will be the able bodied fortunate enough to have had their positions kept open for them by their patriotic employers. These men will present no problem.

Second will be the able bodied who were out of work at the time of their enlistment, or who will find that their employers during their absence have superseded them. In this second class may be included invalided and wounded men who presently will become able bodied, but will then find themselves out of work.

The third and tragically large class will consist of invalided and wounded men who, because of war woes, will be unable to follow their old occupations, but who still will be able efficiently to take up other work after proper training.

The fourth class, most tragic of all, will consist of permanently disabled men who, under any conceivable circumstances, will be unable to earn livings for themselves or for their dependents if they have them.

It is probable that commissions will be appointed in Great Britain and Ireland, as well as in all the various British dominions, to take charge of classes two and three, getting employment for them and when possible at tasks which they are able to perform, and in other instances arranging for their vocational education for tasks appropriate to their abilities.

These commissions will establish local branches in every employing center, where the work will be done by means of lists of men, lists of possible employers, the co-operation of newspapers and personal solicitation.

In Canada the Dominion Manufacturers Association is urged to provide work for classes two and three on a percentage basis—that is, it is proposed that each employer shall increase the number of his employees by 5, 10, 15 or 20 per cent, as he may find financially possible. It is argued that by thus increasing his output many a Canadian manufacturer may be stimulated to selling efforts which notably will increase his individual business and the aggregate commerce of the Dominion.

With regard to the needs of class three the Provincial Commission, in London, is doing much, and is freely and efficiently co-operating with the various Dominion commissions, notably for the benefit of their men but also for the benefit of men in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales who after the war may wish to go to the Dominion.

In some cases the unfortunate victims of warfare will be apprenticed to new trades fitted to their curtailed abilities, as lads are apprenticed in normal times.

In other cases entire workshops will be placed, in idle hours at the disposition of the learners, so that these men may familiarize themselves with the materials and tools which will be useful to them as means of livelihood when they have become expert in their management.

The fortitude of the men themselves and the patience and intelli-

gence of their instructors are not less than wonderful, while their affliction, in such important numbers, is pitiful to the very last degree.

These are the principal ideas now being worked out in connection with the return of the men to the shops and factories. It may be that even more important will be the various schemes for sending returning soldiers to the land as agriculturists.

Elaborate hopes are being generally expressed that there will be many of these and that through the resultant necessity for the organization of agriculture along the lines of modern efficiency great ultimate good may accrue to the empire.

It is even possible, in the opinion of some British experts, that these plans may lead to a new formidability of British agriculturists in competition for the world's trade in food-stuffs. Therefore these plans seem to be of particular interest to the people of the United States.

Among the most important of the suggestions along this line seems to be that which has been made in many quarters that returned soldiers sent to the land shall be organized in communities, each of these communities being provided by the Government with expert guidance in agricultural matters, such as choice of profitable crops for planting, methods of cultivation and details of fertilization.

In Canada it is hoped that assistance to the movement for the distribution of returned soldiers to the farming lands will presently be volunteered by the Canadian Pacific and other railways.

Whether or not this assistance from the railways is forthcoming, the Provincial Government is to be asked to arrange for a credit system which will enable men without capital of their own to secure Government assistance in going to the land with their families, taking up free acreage and the development of the holdings after they have arrived upon them.

There are some sufficiently optimistic to believe that through the impulse toward the development of agriculture which may result from this suggested course, an access of prosperity may be given to the colonies of sufficient moment to make up, in a large degree, for the war's cost to them, but of course such extreme optimism seems extravagant to most thinkers.

Europe will have to pay a future price for her war much greater even than the tremendous price which she is paying during the years of its continuance, but all agree that these mitigations will be of real importance and there are those who consider the plan for co-operation of farmers in groups under instruction of experts likely to be the most profitable of the great struggle's few profitable by-products.

This, combined with expert instruction, even of the maimed, in industries other than agriculture, undoubtedly will do much toward mitigation of after-the-war national handicaps.

Experts freely predict that vocational training of maimed men in new trades, for which their fitness is established by something akin to scientific methods, very easily may make of many a crippled ex-soldier a more important producing unit than he was before the war and his disability began, when he worked with un instructed efficiency at what ever labor chanced to be easiest for him to obtain.

Bureaus as hired and volunteer experts in many mechanical trades already are being organized in some provincial centers, where training is available for returned soldiers and the most earnest hopes are expressed by optimists that this careful and systematic training of large numbers of workers may eventually bring about a great general improvement in British and Colonial industry.

Some of the trades already embraced in such training enterprises are shoe making by machine and hand, garment making by machine and hand, printing, book binding, painting, carpentering, stenography and typewriting.

The number of men who have been blinded in this war already is deplorably great and for their future, of course, there can be no very high hopes, but the most extraordinary efforts are under way in England and her Dominions and colonies and in France, to do everything that can be done not only to assure such comfort as is possible to these unfortunate but in part to relieve the State from the expense of their future support.

I have seen some of the vocational training which is being carried on among the blinded soldiers in England, and to witness it is at once inspiring and depressing.

The fortitude of the men themselves and the patience and intelli-

gence of their instructors are not less than wonderful, while their affliction, in such important numbers, is pitiful to the very last degree.

It is highly probable that before the war ends every existing technical school in Great Britain and the British colonies will have its very highly organized department devoted to this work, and this means that an enormous amount of good will be accomplished, for every division of the British Empire has one or more State universities and many technical schools at present, with others in immediate prospect.

It is argued that this might be bought by the Government and sold to soldiers on especially easy terms. The western provinces have much really free land.

Particularly interesting efforts are being made in all British territory to look after all social interests of those men who have fought for the empire side by side. Soldiers' clubs are forming even in small communities, where ex-comrades in arms gather, and it is probable that returning soldiers will be permitted to retain, and upon especial occasions to wear their uniforms.

Some arrangement with certain of the great life insurance companies very likely will be made, which will permit men entitled to pensions to commute them in certain instances for approved purposes, such as the purchase of lands or the entrance into commercial businesses, in this way supplying themselves with capital with which to get new starts in life. Indeed one plan of this sort already has been tried out by the British Government with some success.

Scarcely less important than the provision of homes for invalids, and at least comparable with it as far as initial expense goes, will be the problem of providing artificial limbs for less seriously but still very terribly affected individuals. No estimate can be made as yet, of course, of the aggregate of such a demand, but it is certain to be terribly large.

Now comes a suggestion which originated in my own mind, but which has met with an instantaneous, although diffident, indorsement by every Canadian and Englishman to whom I have had an opportunity of presenting it.

The bankers of all British territory are to be asked to employ as messengers soldiers who have lost limbs, the railroad companies, theaters and hotels throughout all British dominions are being requested to make places for partially disabled men; the manufacturers' associations, of Canada and elsewhere, have been asked to devise plans for the production, as new industries, of articles hitherto imported from enemy countries, the making of which will give work to veterans, able and disabled.

This will have also the especial object of rendering what has been denominated "poetic justice," by organizing war's victims in such industries as seriously will affect the future trade of those whom England holds responsible for the war.

Students of sociology in all parts of the British Empire are busy with speculations and investigations concerning one suggestion which has been very seriously put forth as a probability—that is, that returning soldiers, originating in rural districts, will be anxious, after the war, to be ruralists no longer but to find new homes in the towns and cities.

It is argued that the close association with many comrades, which army life has given them, has for the first time afforded them an opportunity to taste the pleasures of companionship and that this will have made them unwilling to return, later on, to the comparatively solitary existence of rural districts.

By such theorists it is argued that men from the country will seek the city; but they believe an alleviation of this admittedly dangerous tendency may occur in a trend toward rural districts of men originally from the towns and cities.

They do not expect the second to be sufficiently marked to offset the first, however, and regard the creation of a very serious problem of congestion in the cities as among the likelihoods.

However, they base rather definite hope upon the theory that city men, accustomed during long military service to the outdoor life of the trenches, will find themselves uncomfortable in their old town surroundings, and that this discomfort will drive them to the agricultural instructors and the farms.

An interesting calculation has been made, which includes the statement that if half the men returning from the front are willing to become farmers or market gardeners, the addition to the productiveness of their newly adjusted lives will compensate Great Britain for the total money cost of the war.

I have not found acknowledged experts willing to subscribe to this view. Still less have I been able to find men willing to indorse the theory that a general movement to the land, with the inevitable consequent diminution of alcoholic consumption, would so increase the Briton's physical stamina and breeding proclivities as to compensate within a reasonable time for the tremendous loss of life attributable to the war. Yet this statement is seriously made.

Great Britain already has had one unpleasant experience with the "land grant to soldiers" plan.

It was tried after the South African war and is said to have resulted principally in the stimulation of speculation in land, but it seems to be a general conviction in England that all veterans of this war, whether or not the conflict leaves them able bodied, should be permitted

to take up land if they express desire so to do and make some sort of agreement to work it and not speculate in it.

The Dominion of Canada, at the time when the demand for lands resulting from this war seems likely to be great, finds herself without any free land in her Maritime Provinces, but with plenty of cheap land and some abandoned land there, available at from \$10 to \$25 per acre.

It is argued that this might be bought by the Government and sold to soldiers on especially easy terms. The western provinces have much really free land.

Particularly interesting efforts are being made in all British territory to look after all social interests of those men who have fought for the empire side by side. Soldiers' clubs are forming even in small communities, where ex-comrades in arms gather, and it is probable that returning soldiers will be permitted to retain, and upon especial occasions to wear their uniforms.

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By George McManus

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1916

OVERLAND HEAD SAYS SLUMP DIDN'T COME

Expected Reaction In Auto Industry Failed To Appear In 1915 As Expected

Ever since the automobile industry became one of the leading factors in the commercial world, predictions have been made that a reaction would take place. Those prognosticators who had it all figured out that the turning point would come in 1914 or 1915 were as near to the truth as the possible individual who said the war could not last after June.

According to John N. Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Company, the stability of the industry is greater today than at any time since its inception.

"Any suggestions that the growth of the automobile business is only temporary," says Mr. Willys, "is not taken seriously by sane thinking people who have watched its growth and development during the past fifteen years. Twice during that time it has passed through national panics without even faltering and is perhaps the only big industry that has never received a serious setback."

"The demand for cars is greater today than ever before in the history of the business. This year the Overland plant will produce approximately 150,000 cars which is more than double the output of last season. Although we are shipping on an average of 500 cars a day the factory is necessary to work overtime in order to keep pace with the orders that are pouring in."

"The big price reductions alone have enabled thousands of people to invest in motor cars who heretofore considered them beyond their means. The ease with which the modern car is operated probably accounts for the great numbers that are now being sold to women."

"Instead of a luxury only indulged in by people of wealth the automobile has developed into a practical necessity. This is particularly true in the vast farming sections of the country. Statistics show that the farmers are the largest purchasers of motor cars, yet they are the last people on earth to spend money foolishly. They do not invest in a car merely for the pleasure that it affords them. On the contrary they consider the pleasure part of it last. The average farmer looks upon the automobile as a time and money saver that will permit him to accomplish more work in less time than a team of horses."

"In the cities the motor car has become almost indispensable to doctors and professional men. It enables them to make more calls in a day than they could in a week if they had to depend on a horse or trolley car as a means of transportation. Salesmen, collectors, and in fact all out-door business men are using the motor car to facilitate their work."

"Every city and town in the country can boast of its quota of cars but the present owners constitute only a small proportion of the possible purchasers. This is evidenced by the fact that dealers are continually oversold no matter how large their allotments from the factory."

The Capacity Of Storage Batteries

Every little point in the construction of a storage battery counts for something and good construction is very important in insuring long life. Most of these things, however, can be properly handled by almost any manufacturer provided he is willing to pay the price, or has a sufficient volume of business and factory equipment to make it possible for him to produce real quality on a paying basis.

There is one thing, however, which can't possibly be put into a storage battery without brains and experience of the highest order and that is the capacity which depends on the quality of the plates.

The Willard Storage Battery Company not only uses extreme care in the specification of oxides for their plates, but tests them, both chemically and by microscopic examination.

Thus they are able to secure oxides in which the granular formation is rough and irregular, rather than smooth, causing the individual grains to hold together much more closely and make a longer-lived plate.

This is a small detail which shows how far this large battery manufacturer goes in protecting his customers' interests.

Auto Trucks In The U.S. Army

The first motor truck in use in the United States Army was a five-ton truck purchased in 1907 and placed in service at the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster Corps.

The first gasoline motor trucks purchased and put in operation in the military service was in 1910. In April, 1912, a test run was made with several makes of trucks from Washington, D.C., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and later in the year another test run was made from Dubuque, Iowa, to Sparta, Wis., with a view to determining whether motor trucks, as at that time constructed, could be used in the military service in lieu of animal-drawn transportation.

General use has been made by the Quartermaster Corps of trucks during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, careful record has been kept of the operation of all motor trucks in the service of the Quartermaster Corps, and all trucks have been carefully observed and reported upon with a view to determining their efficiency, durability, and economical operation. From experience obtained during the last fiscal year with this class of transportation in connection with transporting supplies between base depots and outlying camps on the Texas border it would appear that this class of transportation is entirely dependable when operating over suitable roads.

Specifications have been adopted by the Quartermaster Corps for motor trucks for military service. These specifications provide for a truck with a capacity of one and a half tons, with a safe overload of 20 per cent.

At the present time there are 102 motor trucks, consisting of twenty-four different makes, in use in the Quartermaster Corps. In order to determine the suitability of motor trucks for army use and the extent to which they should be used to displace animal-drawn vehicles the operation of the trucks on hand was carefully observed and reported upon, commencing with the fiscal year 1912, and tests under service conditions are made whenever practicable. During the last few years a great deal of practical experience with motor vehicles has been obtained in connection with the transportation of supplies between depots and camps on the Texas border. This experience shows that motor transportation is entirely dependable for such purposes when fairly suitable roads are available.

It has been found that the one-and-a-half-ton truck is best suited for field use of the United States Army, this size being fixed by the general character of country roads and the strength of bridges. It also fits in conveniently with the supply system of troops, being the same as the capacity of the standard four-mule escort wagon. For use in cities and at depots and arsenals the considerations just mentioned do not apply, and trucks are bought in sizes suitable for the work to be performed by them.

Specifications were adopted by the Quartermaster Corps, and under these most of the motor trucks were bought. The experience of this

before the occasion came to make use of it. In other words, it is not considered a desirable policy to accumulate a large amount of motor transportation in advance of the period when it may be required for use.

It is believed to be desirable, however, to create reserve organizations that would be available for handling this class of transportation at the outbreak of war, or when war becomes imminent. It has been made apparent to the War Department within the last few months that large bodies of patriotic citizens hold themselves in readiness to make themselves available for such reserve bodies.

The enormous rate at which motor trucks and automobiles suitable for military service, with practically no change, are being manufactured in the United States, would indicate that the Government would be able to procure as rapidly as required the motor transportation necessary for practically any number of troops that Congress might decide to provide for any emergency. It is considered most desirable to gather information, test out types of trucks, tractors, and trailers that can be useful in time of war. It is believed in general that the type that would be most useful in the military service would be of the same type that would be useful in the operations of the Western farmer over country roads. Up to the present time these requirements have been more or less neglected, and most manufacturers have been principally employed in producing trucks and tractors that will meet the requirements of cities and operate over comparatively well-made roads.

It is not to be understood that the army contemplates at this time entering generally into the procurement of a large number of motor trucks or automobiles for the use of the army. A very limited number of motor trucks and automobiles is sufficient to meet the requirements of the army in times of peace.

The means of transport required for the supply of troops may be divided into three classes:

(1)

That class of transportation that immediately accompanies the troops and lays down the daily requirements in the way of rations, forage, and ammunition. This transportation may be classed generally as the field trains of organizations.

(2)

The divisional transportation which carries the supplies from the line of communications to the points where it is placed in the hands of the transportation described in Paragraph 1.

(3)

The transportation employed on the line of communications, at depots, arsenals, mobilization points, and concentration points.

The field trains of the regimental organizations of the army will, as a rule, be made up, as in the past, of animal-drawn transportation, with certain exceptions where motor transportation can be employed to advantage and without any possible chance of failure.

The divisional trains described generally under Paragraph 2 and those described in Paragraph 3 will obviously be required only in time of war, or when war is imminent. It would obviously be unnecessary and undesirable to procure in advance the motor transportation required for these units at a time when their employment does not appear to be imminent, inasmuch as the constant changes and improvements in this class of transportation would render it more or less obsolete.

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TOURING AMERICA ON 50 CENTS (GOLD) A DAY

Sounds pretty far-fetched, doesn't it? If you stop to figure up it would cost you almost that much to see America in illustrated lectures at fifty cents a "see."

Nevertheless, O. G. Knapp, of Greenville, Pa., saw all the main sights en route from his home to San Francisco at first hand by traveling in his Ford car. He was gone a little over two months, and the total expenses for the car in that time amounted to just \$30.26. That figures out a little less than fifty cents a day.

Mr. Knapp has one of the best records for cross-country touring that has come to light. His car was a Ford, in use since 1911, and run, carefully but steadily, every season. Some long trips were made, but nothing so ambitious as the coast tour. However, up to middle of this trip, there never had been a cent paid out on the car, either for repairs or replacements. A few little tinkering jobs, that became necessary from time to time, were taken care of by Mr. Knapp himself. The car wasn't even overhauled before starting for San Francisco.

Two years of anticipation had preceded this tour, and the time was well filled by developing ingenious devices to add to the comforts en route. The car, as it started out, had one of the most complete touring outfits which has ever called at the Ford plant in Detroit. There was a place for everything and something in every place. Even eggs could be carried over the roughest of mountain roads, and remain intact.

On the left side of the car was a large chest, the full length of the running board and as high as the body, containing clothing, blankets, cushions and a spare tire.

A cupboard on the right running board contained dishes and cooking utensils, which "nest" and are packed so that there is no rattle. A drawer at the top of this cupboard was built to carry eggs. The door of the cupboard formed a table, seen in one of the pictures.

One cupboard on the back of the car carried other clothing, towels, and some provisions, while a small chest below was built to exactly hold four one-gallon cans. These contained oil, grease and reserve gasoline. Two "blast" stoves relieved the tourist from any dependence on firewood, and provided a much better cooking fire.

For camping out at night, Mr. Knapp had a novel tent, built after his own ideas. It is made of Sea Island cotton, and although it has an area of fifty square yards, the weight, with the sack, is but fifteen and one-half pounds. The tent was designed to fit completely over the car, and this was found to be a great advantage in sand storms on the deserts, or in rains accompanied by wind. The back of the front seat had been cut through, and let down to join with the back seat and make a very comfortable bed for two. Two hammocks slung from the car to the vertical tent pole completed the sleeping arrangements, which proved all that could be desired.

As it left Greenville, the Ford weighed about 2,700 pounds, with its equipment and passengers. In view of this load, and the miserable going that was encountered over much of the journey, the record of the tires is remarkable. Including the present trip, they have made over 6,000 miles, and on the return from 'Frisco three of them still contained Pennsylvania air, put in before starting from home.

Leaving Greenville on May 24, the party, consisting of Mr. Knapp, his wife and two friends, turned their faces to Detroit. From the latter place the route lay through Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, Salt Lake City, and Reno. Part of the distance was made on the Lincoln Highway, and part over the Ocean to Ocean Highway, west of Denver. Both routes possessed their faults, owing to the chronic dampness of the weather.

In western Nebraska, the party discovered that ranches were extremely few, but what they lacked in number was made up in size. Sod shacks served as houses in many instances, and the roads were nothing more than rough trails over the prairies. At one point they learned they were driving through a part of the original ranch belonging to Col. Wm. F. Cody, known to millions of admiring countrymen as "Buffalo Bill."

Perhaps the expenses were lowered because it was seldom necessary to pay for having the car washed. Old J. Pluvius was more than accommodating in this respect, giving the Ford a bath almost every night, and most of the days as well.

The party reached Odessa, Nebraska, the day following a cloud-burst, which came as a climax to a month that they had had an experience twenty-one days of continuous rains. None cared to repeat. Thanks to a

INDOOR SPORTS



INDOOR SPORTS
WATCHING A NINNY
HANE HIS BEAN READ
BY A PHRENOLOGIST.

makes excellent paste. Mr. Knapp's party came up with six other cars at Odessa and three of them were Fords. One big car had tried to get away from the rain, and succeeded to the extent that the party had to dig down six inches to get chains under the springs. The mud proved so discouraging that two of the cars and one Ford shipped west from Odessa. The three Fords and one other car continued the amphibious march.

It was while surging along in Nebraska that the party had a timely demonstration of real Ford service.

In negotiating a stretch of new road, a trick which required the skill of a tight rope walker, the leading Ford car, manned by a Bostonian, got all four wheels on the same side of the ridge, and headed for the ditch. It got there, and when the excitement was over, the car rested quietly eight or ten feet below the road. None of the passengers were hurt, but the car sustained minor injuries including a shattered windshield, a bent front axle, and the loss of the radiator petcock.

After carefully checking up on the damage, one of the other cars took the owner back to the nearest town, some three miles distant, where he located the Ford agent, and confided his troubles. Meantime, the other members of the party were pushing the Ford down the ditch to a point where the bank was low enough to get the car back into the road. Shortly after this the service man arrived from town with all the necessary parts and in less than five hours after accident, the party was once more on its way, the Boston car running as well as when new.

From Cheyenne, the four cars were headed south, toward Denver, and some time was spent enjoying the sights in Denver and Colorado Springs. At last, however, a start was made for Salt Lake City, and the car began to climb the long grades over the Rockies.

For sixteen consecutive days, the party drove within sight of snow-capped peaks, and ate dinner on the fourteenth day, within one hundred feet of snow and ice. This occurred on a day in midsummer.

As they climbed higher and higher into the mountains, the altitude began to play tricks on the tourists. It was impossible to boil potatoes or vegetables, as the water boiled at 150 F., and this temperature was not sufficient to cook the food. At an altitude of 10,500 feet, the bulb horn refused to serve any longer on such thin air. But little inconvenience was experienced by the members of the party, due to the change in altitude. The progress was slow enough so that they accustomed themselves to each change, and slight nose-bleeds were the extent of discomfort.

The high road clearance of the Ford showed to advantage as Salt Lake City was neared. The fourth car in the party was of another make, and with a low clearance. The rough going raised havoc with the engine pan and with the crank case, and upon arrival in Salt Lake City, the damage cost the owner \$84 and three days' time. The Fords had no trouble stepping over all sorts of stones and rocky ruts.

Leaving the Mormon capital, the trip across Utah and Nevada was without particular event. It was

not until in the mountains of California that they had an experience twenty-one days of continuous rains. None cared to repeat.

Thanks to a

might have been a tragedy remained but an incident of the trip.

One of the pictures shows the rear axle provided with a short stick, shod with a heavy iron point. This stick can be raised or lowered, and is manipulated from the driver's seat.

On one road in the Sierra Nevada mountains, a large car was about 100 feet ahead of Mr. Knapp's Ford.

The road was so narrow that the driver could see no earth beside the left fender; a sheer cliff arose on the right. The drop was about 600 feet.

Something went wrong with the car ahead. It stopped, and despite the driver's frantic efforts at the brakes, started slowly backward down the road, straight for the Ford.

Mrs. Knapp, sitting in the rear seat, let the iron shod stick drop. A minute later, the heavy car settled back against the Ford. Both cars slid a few inches, while the stick took hold, and stopped. But for the stick, which cost a few cents, Mr. Knapp feels positive that the occupants of both cars must have gone over the cliff. The big car was adjusted and all proceeded on their way.

Nothing was overlooked in "doing" the Fairs. Considerable time was spent, both at San Francisco and San Diego, while Los Angeles held much that was of interest to these visitors.

After touring about the Pacific Coast for some time, Mr. Knapp came to the conclusion that he had encountered enough mud for some time, and shipped the car back as far as Chicago, driving from that point to Detroit.

The greatest thing about the trip was the wonderful benefit to Mrs. Knapp, who left home in very poor health and returned greatly improved by the outing.

At the time the car reached Detroit, the speedometer showed a distance for the trip, of 2,852 miles. Gasoline had cost a total of \$23.26, prices having ranged from ten cents a gallon in Detroit, to forty cents in the Nevada desert. Oil used on the trip cost \$4.60, and the total repairs—covering a period of four and one-half years—amounted to \$2.40. The cost of the car for the journey had been less than a cent per mile, less than one-fourth of a cent for each member of the party.

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The Little Girl Who Always Had Her Own Way



How a Curious Experiment in Child Raising That Defies the "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child" Proverb Actually Has Worked Out

SPARE the rod and spoil the child" is a Solomonic injunction long held in reverence. There is also an old rhyme that used to be taught little girls to drive home the lesson of obedience. It runs:

Mary was a little angel,
Always did what she was told,
Never disobeyed dear mamma,
Never made dear papa scold;
Little Mary, when she grew up,
Always had the best to eat,
Just because she was obedient
And never cried or stamped
her feet.

But little Jane wasn't like little Mary.

Oh, dear, no. Hear about little Jane.
Little Jane was very wilful,
Always wanted her own way,
Caused her parents heavy
sorrow.
Just because she'd NOT obey;
Shrieked and wept and tore her
hair,
Shook her fists and stamped
the ceiling;
When she grew ill her parents
saw
Her pass away with no sad
feeling.

Unmindful of these warnings Mr. Oscar Sanger, the famous musician, and his equally distinguished wife, decided when they had a little daughter come to them always to let her have her own way.

At the time of the decision little Miss Khyva—that is her name—having nothing but the simplest wishes, couldn't be harmed by it.

"She must be natural," they said. "To try to turn her from her own tastes and

Little Khyva Sanger When She First Began to Understand What Always Having Her Own Way Means.

Inclinations would be to warp her disposition and stunt her will."

"But suppose she wants things that are bad for her?" the objection was urged.

"If she's intelligent she won't want it a second time. If she has character she won't want these things that are bad for her. The three things that make character are: responsibility and duty, and the will of the individual. If she is not allowed to have her own way her will won't grow strong."

Such was their theory, and under it little Khyva grew and flourished for five years. Then came the first unforeseen fruit of it.

Small Khyva, having a great love for animals, decided at the age of five to be a vegetarian.

"If meat comes from the big-eyed cows and the woolly sheep and the poor little wobbly calves and the white pigs with



At Nine Years Khyva Decided to Wear boys' Clothes, and Wore Them for Two Years! This Is One of Her Outfits.

the pink lining of their hair—and Nurse says it does—I won't eat any meat," was her flat.

"But listen to me, little daughter."

The musician drew her upon his knee.

"Eating meat will make little girls strong, and we want our little girl to be strong, so that she will grow up to be a fine woman."

He was amazed at the strength in the large blue eyes turned upon him.

"Papa, if you try to make me eat meat I will throw myself out of the upstairs window," said Miss Khyva.

So she was permitted to become a vegetarian, which has remained. She has grown into a very tall and beautiful girl, in no wise stunted in growth by the lack of carnivorous food.

At eight she became deeply attached to a white bantam rooster, which she called Dick. The thought possessed her that Dick was drooping a little in the early Summer and required sea air. When her parents started on a cruise of the New England Coast Khyva accompanied them.

And Dick accompanied Khyva, greatly to the annoyance of everyone of the party save Khyva, for Dick lived in the bathroom.

She was nine when she determined that she would wear boys' clothes.

"But what will become of mother's

little girl?" mourned Mrs. Sanger.

"I'll be your little girl just the same. Only I will be more comfortable and I will be healthier and grow faster," insisted the little girl, who had her own way.

So, for two years, as long as she willed it so, she was in attire a boy. Walking, driving, riding, dancing, everywhere save at home she wore the costume she would have worn had she been her own brother.

When she was eleven she went to Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and asked to be allowed to ride in the stage coach during the Indian attack.

"Wasn't Mamma's own little daughter afraid of the bad Indians?" Mrs. Sanger anxiously asked after she had done so.

"Don't talk baby talk, Mamma dear," the youthful prodigy replied. "It will arrest my mental growth. No, I wasn't at all afraid. I was only worried about whether I should sit upright and show I was not afraid or faint. I wonder what ladies did out West when the stage coach was attacked by Indians?"

The love of adventure was strong in her. At eleven she made a tour of the chateau towns in France alone save with a girl a few years older.

They travelled unchallenged for five days except on the evening of the last day of their journey when they were pursued for an hour by gypsies. Because the weather was hot they elected to travel at night.

Khyva Sanger asked her mother afterward. This was almost too much.

"Ah, well, her will is growing stronger," they consoled each other.

At twelve she purloined fruit and flowers from a New Jersey farmer and only escaped arrest because the farmer's

neighbor recognized the little marauder as "Professor Sanger's girl," whom "they are bringing up in the new-fangled way of letting her have everything she wants. They think to cross her is to spoil her. None of the old rod business in her training."

"But she got right out of her pony cart and stole a bunch of red hollyhocks and a basket of apples right under my nose."

"But it ain't stealin' if it's done right under your nose," remonstrated the neighbor. "It's just takin' what you want. She thinks what grows from the ground is free to all like air and sunshine."

The farmer twisted straw between his teeth. "I don't see no difference between stealin' and takin' what ain't yours," he sulked.

"You ain't been brought up the way the Professor is bringin' his girl."

"I'm glad I want. I might be in jail," said the farmer.

There were many to predict that the little girl who always had her own way would reach the equivalent of jail. But Khyva went on smiling, affectionate, teachable, but displaying marvellous determination.

At eighteen she is healthy, happy, beautiful, brimming with artistic aspirations. Though she was allowed free rein, she never ran amuck. Though she was allowed all the candy she wanted, she wanted little. She has never been ill.

"My father and mother always talked things over with me as though I was of their age," she said. "I am glad, for if they had scolded or whipped me it would have turned my nature sour. That is what it does for all children."

Now she wants to be an actress, and it is quite likely that she will be allowed to adopt the stage. Certainly she will be if the rule on which she has been brought up remains unbroken.



"Little Jane Was Very Wilful, Always Wanted Her Own Way."



How Anybody Can Win Fame and Fortune by Inventing Things the World Needs

BETTER close up the Patent Office—there's nothing more to invent." This was the suggestion made by a Washington official after the United States Government had been issuing patents only a few years. Ridiculous as it sounds to-day, his advice was regarded by many people at the time as exceedingly sensible.

What the feelings of this man would be if he could come back to earth and resume his old place in the Patent Office is difficult to imagine. Since he confidently predicted that there was "nothing more to invent" and advised the closing of the Patent Office as a useless expense, the United States has issued patents on more than a million inventions. Merely to read a brief description of each of these inventions would take weeks. To make even a superficial study of all those which are proving of practical value to mankind would require two or three lifetimes of strenuous effort.

Yet, despite this intensive cultivation of the field of invention, its surface has been scratched but little more perceptibly than it had been seventy-odd years ago when the short-sighted Washington official made his ridiculous suggestion. Each new invention seems to create a need for others. There are countless things which the world would like to have invented and for which it stands ready to pay liberally in fame and fortune.

We are apt to forget what splendid rewards await the successful inventor for a number of reasons. One is that our humorists are so fond of portraying the inventor as a visionary dreamer who is never able to turn his ideas into cash. Another is that so many inventors who are reaping fortunes from their patents are unknown to the general public.

Speak of inventors and the average person will call to mind only such exceptional men as Bell, Edison and Marconi. There are, however, thousands of other men living today who have gained great wealth from their conception of ideas which lightened the world's labors and add to its happiness. Many of the things we use every day and would hardly know how to get along without are things which have brought fortunes to the men who thought of them.

Take the lead pencil you are using. It cost only a penny, but it is conveniently equipped with a bit of erasable rubber in one end. It was a Philadelphia man who thought it would be a good idea to supply pencils with rubbers and devised a means of doing it. Before his patent expired it yielded him more than \$100,000.

A Washington man invented a little lock to hold fence wires together. It was only a small thing, but it had two big advantages—it was cheap, and with it a boy could build a good wire fence as quickly as a man. With a very small investment his patented idea netted him in a single year \$20,000.

Many persons remember the old style soda water bottle with the stopper which had to be pushed into the bottle to open it. A Baltimore man conceived the idea of replacing this cumbersome arrangement with the convenient and much less expensive little tin cap such as now so widely used. Although he used up more than ten years of the life of the patent in getting capital interested in his invention, he made a fortune in the remaining seven years.

It seems as if anyone might have thought of making cans with strips of soft tin which would hold the cover in place and which could be easily torn off when the can's contents were wanted. It was, however, a long time before such an idea

occurred to anybody, and the lucky individual on whom it finally dawned has made two or three fortunes.

A successful invention does not necessarily have to be a useful article. Some of the greatest money-makers of recent years have been games and puzzles. "Pigs in Clover," the "Fifteen Puzzle" and the "Ferris Wheel" are three of many things of this description that made fortunes for their inventors before their popularity died out.

Interesting puzzles are often the result of accidents. The famous "Whitechapel" puzzle was due to a painter's idle handling of two paint-bracket hooks while waiting for a sudden shower to pass over.

All at once he found that he had fastened the hooks together in such a way that it seemed impossible to separate them. It took considerable thought to get them apart, and then he realized that he had stumbled upon an interesting puzzle. He made \$16,000 from his chance discovery.

In proportion to the amount of time and effort involved there is, they say, more money to be made from some ingenious little article that will be in great demand at five and ten cents each than in some epoch-making invention like the telephone or the phonograph. Such things as the latter, of course, give the opportunity for innumerable new inventions which extend the usefulness of the original idea.

If you have inventive ability you do not have to look far for a favorable opportunity for exercising it. Here are just a few inventions which the world really needs and for which it will be willing to pay some man or woman well:

An inexpensive attachment that will permit of cooking over an ordinary gas jet.

A cheap machine for washing dishes.

An automatic furnace regulator, which will turn on the draft at a certain hour without attention.

Any improvement in cooking utensils which will make them cheaper or better.

A cheap water filter—one that may be permanently attached to the faucet or kept in a handy place for use.

A foot rest for radiators which will support the feet in a comfortable position without burning the shoes.

A machine which will polish the finger nails without the necessity of endless buffing by hand.

A good and efficient fire escape which could be carried in a suit case.

Means for automatically closing windows so that one need not get up on cold mornings for this purpose.

A shelf which may be quickly attached to a ladder to support bucket, brush, etc.

A really satisfactory device for turning music on a piano or music stand so that the operator will not have to stop playing.

Some means for cleaning cupboards without touching them with the hands.

Novelties in devices for exercising the muscles.

A curling iron which will automatically heat itself.

A match box which will deliver one match at a time—and do it every time.

Some adjustable device for fastening packages to take the place of rubber bands.

A device for pressing men's clothes which can be carried about by the user and in which the clothes will be pressed in a presentable manner.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1916

RECS. AGAIN ARE POLICE VICTIMS

Champions Put Out Of The Running For The Dewar Shield

ST. XAVIER'S EASY WINNERS
And Public School Old Boys
Defeat Football Club
Eleven

The Recs designs on the Dewar Shield for this season were frustrated by the Police yesterday afternoon on the S.F.C. ground where the latter side achieved a notable triumph by two clear goals. The most ardent supporter of the champions cannot deny the superiority of their opponents of yesterday and as this is the second occasion of success over their more famous rivals they are deserving of much credit.

Both sides have suffered through the departure of valuable players and in fairness it must be said the Recs have been handicapped to a greater extent. As a result of the game yesterday the League Shield seeks a new destination and the severance of such a delightful length of ownership comes as a strange experience for the "Blue and White."

There remains the last league fixture between the S.F.C. and the Police and as the former hold an advantage at present by one point the Police have to register a clear win in order to gain the Shield which they have hitherto never held.

Reverting to the game yesterday the Recs included P. Isherwood a newcomer who showed a clever conception of the game while the Police were strengthened by the return of York and Lawson. The slight drizzle of rain before the commencement promised a wet afternoon for dark clouds hung over the ground and this coupled with a boisterous cold wind made the conditions anything but inviting. Perhaps this accounted for the fact of the referee Mr. Bassett not putting in an appearance and it was also noticeable that Ollerhausen had failed to turn out.

Happily a referee was found in the person of Mr. W. C. G. Clifford. Ollerhausen entered the ground six minutes late and the drizzle of rain ceased immediately after the kick off.

The spin of the coin favored Quayle who did not hesitate to give his side the advantage of the stimuli breeze and with this at their backs the Police made tracks for their opponents goal. Twice in succession Wade was forced to leave his charge to clear which he accomplished with no end of risk; from a neat pass by Doyle, York shot inches wide. Seldom did the Recs have an opportunity for testing Macmillan for Hamilton paid careful attention to the wiles of Wade and Wilson, and Quayle's bulky form proved a veritable barrier to the efforts of Brandt.

On the other hand chief danger came from the Police left wing where Doyle was conspicuous with some clever work and York in the center had a ready mind for the many excellent centers which came across from that wing. Once York came within an ace of scoring but Ollerhausen saved at the expense of a corner which was easily cleared. Soon afterwards Robertson, who seemed to revel in hard work, essayed a long drive which crashed against the cross-bar and rebounded into play where Hodges cleared. Corners were frequent and the ball was constantly in touch.

The wind was undoubtedly a great factor in the play and profiting by this the Police maintained a regular bombardment of the Recs goal. Watson missed a glorious opportunity when Biggs failed to clear and Robertson had the misfortune to see another excellent drive grazed the upright and roll into safety. A breakaway by Katz on the extreme right gave a welcome respite to the Recs defense and Wilson caused Macmillan to handle the ball for the second time. The ball, however, was soon again in the Recs territory and Doyle's handy work resulted in York obtaining possession and dexterously rounding two defenders he shot low and true for goal. Wade got to it but failed to stay its progress and thus the Police established the lead

Mr. E.S. Benbow Rowe
On Mameluke Wins
Exciting Paper Hunt

By Johnnie Walker

A procession of motors and more than the usual number of men hacking out along the Brennan Road betokened a start at Long Village for the Paper Hunt Club's meet, yesterday. The weather was dull, with a bitter east wind and lashings of rain every now and then, which promised a heavy hunt, although the dryness of the country could stand another inch or two of rain before becoming really heavy.

Despite the elements—and perhaps to spite them—a remarkably hilarious hunt turned out, about sixty all told, which was quite one of the biggest meets of the season. They were sent away prompt to time, with instructions to follow red and white paper.

The hunt made an extremely pretty picture—pink coats, black coats and white ponies standing out in beautiful contrast against the dark background and foliage along the side of the line. A huge crowd—in fact, all the population of Long Village—was out at the start, but, barring a couple of spills on the first line, they were baulked of their laughter.

Nevertheless, the onlookers seemed to find plenty to arouse their merriment. Over the platform at the end of the line and then away left, taking two or three small jumps through the Moleskin wade to a good line of jumps on No. 2 Josshouse Tree Creek.

Heavyweight Shows the Way

There was quite an amount of refusing, for no apparent reason, on this line, but a valiant heavyweight gave the field a good lead and this section of the ground was safely covered. Turning right, round the end of the lagoon north of No. 7 bridge, the trail lay through the village and the diagonal wade on to the high ground on the other side, which run, as a rule, culminates at No. 8 bridge, but, having a wary old fox laying the paper, he avoided the bridge and laid the scent through a very deep wade, the landing of which was rather aggravated by stones.

After this, carrying straight on, a goodly line of jumps was negotiated and then, swinging right, by Sparke's Spit to Pearce's Elbow and so on along the usual route to the Pawn Shop. A long, nice wade was laid at this spot and part of the hunt carried right along the Blasted Tree line on what turned out to be a very long check, which threw fifteen riders clean out of the hunt.

This same original fox, seeing that it was a very high tide, with the water held up by the east wind, had mercy on the souls of the hunt and, instead of laying the glory hole, ran the trail through a very nice wade in the village, the first time this wade has been laid. Then followed that fine line of jumps known as Pearce's Line, swinging left round the lagoon and on to the distressing, powdery high land on the banks of Soochow Creek, which has also not been laid since Mr. Massey won his hunt about a couple of years ago.

The leaders here saw in the distance a great blue gesticulating army and gathered from this ominous sign that something very special lay before them. Sure enough, they promptly came upon Rubicon Creek, where it flows into the Soochow Creek—deep and very wet.

An Aquatic Interlude

There was a fine aquatic display, with lots of swimming, high diving, trick diving and plenty of complete immersions and Chins for once got its own back on the foreign devils. That portion of the hunt that was not drowned carried on with a very slight check, across the Rubicon road on to the Barrier Creek line, the only obvious way.

The two H.T.s led down this line, which provides very good jumping, galloping along over the very awkward rut and furrow lying between the end of Barrier Creek and the top of Beeline, on the last jump of which the flags were put up. It was a straggling, tired and laboring field which struggled down this line, the only obvious way.

The two H.T.s led down this line,

(Continued on Page 2)

Unscrambling The News



School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

Scholasticville turned out in a huge crowd to witness yesterday's game between Hanbury and the all-powerful St. Xavier's. The game was a cinch for the saints from the kick off, the final score being 5 to 0, but to the spectator the game was full of thrills and excitement. Hanbury, though beaten, played hard football.

The splendid Hanbury backs, Turner and Wittack, played with good understanding. Turner, particularly, taught the Champions that they still have to learn how to shoot as well as to learn some new tricks by next season, for he knows their game. Kabellitz in the half line played a better game than usual and made full use of his weight.

The Hanbury forwards were also good, especially Hayward and Quincey, but the Xavier backs were always on the spot.

Elliot, Aguilar, and Norris were in their best stride for the winners and kept up a continual bombardment of Matar. Olivieres and England kept a good lookout on the Hanbury forwards, but perhaps Charlie Encarnacion did the best work in the half line. He certainly checked many smart combinations by Hayward, Quincey, and Petersen, and generally had things his own way.

Public School met an eleven from the Football Club and won easily. The game didn't amount to much.

The leaders here saw in the distance a great blue gesticulating army and gathered from this ominous sign that something very special lay before them. Sure enough, they promptly came upon Rubicon Creek, where it flows into the Soochow Creek—deep and very wet.

Accidents at night time are naturally numerous. Absent-minded travellers may often be seen opening the train door onto the line instead of the one that lands you on the platform. The extra drop gives you a nasty jar and frequently a twisted ankle. It's then that you murmur in a heartfelt manner, "Up with the lights and down with the keeps."

But if we on terra firma are vigorously asking for light the heavens cannot complain. On various open spaces in town and the suburbs super-searchlights have been established, and between 5 and 6 every evening you may see them being put through their dress rehearsal. Broad beams of light go scanning the skies and revealing the presence of any wanderer that might fancy a trip round the moon. Should the wanderer be a Zep, the anti-aircraft machines begin to talk—and talk too rapidly to be pleasant for the sailor. By the way I wonder why they give the watchful anti-aircraft operator such an ugly uniform? He is generally mistaken for a train conductor—and he doesn't like it.

That again reminds me that the

My War Time Trip to London Town No. 1—"Lights Out"

By Domino

Up with the lights and down with the Zeppelins" was the election cry of Mr. Pemberton Billing, the famous aviator who resigned his commission in the Flying Corps in order to contest the Mile End election. The young flyer, who has constructed a heavy type plane that will measure terms on an equal footing with any Zep, proved very popular both with his charm and his cry.

The one thing above all others that makes you feel that you are living in war time is the want of light in the London streets. Every lamp has been painted black with just a small blob at the lower part to throw a beam of light upwards.

If you travel in trains all blinds have to be lowered at sundown and to make doubly sure that no glare shall attract the German "butterfly" the light that the companies provide don't give the tired city man a chance of reading the home edition of the Evening News or the 6:30 Star as he goes home. Here and there in the gloomy carriage an electric torch lights up the latest telegrams. (If you walk up Ludgate Hill, every penny toy seller will proffer one of these useful illuminators, and business is brisk.)

Newcastle was reached just before noon and a rush was made by our own particular little party to the restaurant. Calls for something cheerful resounded, but they were greeted with a firm refusal. "Very sorry, gentlemen," said the trim little maid, "but we don't serve drinks till 12 o'clock." We waited and were rewarded.

Then the Carnegies of the party said "This round is on me." "Sorry, sir," said the same little maid, "You must all pay for yourselves."

In a quarter of an hour we had tried to wriggle through two lanes which are now being calmly accepted by the populace.

No "Treating" has had good effects but really great advantages have accrued from the new laws dealing with public houses and other places purveying the cups that cheer. If you are in a munition center—and nearly every place is one now—you can only quench your thirst between the hours of noon and 2:30 p.m. and from 4:30 to 9:30 in the evening. Everyone grumbled about the restrictions but everyone puts up with them with a good grace.

If you want to stock your bumble cellar with a "Medoc" or a "White Horse" get it before mid-day on Friday. After that time the coyest snifter and honeyest words won't make the seller hand over the goods. You have to wait till Monday when the sun is high in the sky. The penalty accompanying the breaking of this law is six months free board and lodging for one party and a money consideration for the other.

"But things like that you know must be with every famous victory"—so we are all cheerful.

The next article in this series,

By Tisdale

PORTER CAPTURES BILLIARD LAURELS

Defeats Captain Barrett For
Championship By Score
Of 1,000 to 734

MANY LADIES SEE GAME

Loser Scores Highest Break, 56;
Winner Particularly Strong
In Potting

It took Mr. C. W. Porter exactly two hours after dinner last night to score the 600 necessary to pocket the Billiard championship. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, the runner up, gathered just over 400 in the afternoon.

The afternoon session proved tremendously interesting. Porter played with a confidence which demanded success. On four occasions he made breaks of over 40. His opponent made breaks of over 20. The high break of the afternoon with a well played 56.

In the evening with the scores reading Porter 500, Barrett 325, the former carried on an unfinished break of 5, but after adding two he broke down on a simple shot. The first break of note came from Porter's cue. With some nice in-off strokes and a couple of cannons he scored 35. Barrett at once answered with a 25 which called for an immediate reply of 25. This proved the best part of the game.

The play that followed was steady with flashes of brilliancy from both players. Barrett delighted the large audience which included many ladies with a beautifully played 50. When in the thirties he lost the white but some strong in-off the red shots brought the run to the half century.

Porter was particularly strong in potting and confident with all his shots. He has a delightful touch and a wonderful idea of side. Barrett found the balls running uneasily for him but he put up a big fight against his doughty opponent. Final score: Porter 1000; Barrett 734.

The chief breaks of the evening were:

Porter 35, 25, 28, 23, 21, 24, 26, 21. Barrett 25, 25, 37, 50, 23, 22, 21.

Basket Ball

Quite a big crowd gathered at the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium last evening to witness a series of basketball games. At 7:30 the first game was played between "Y" and "C" teams. The latter was beaten by 21 to 19. The second one which was played between "M" and "A" teams resulted in the victory of the former by 15 to 5.

The game between the Soony Team and the Physical Directors was a most exciting one. In the first half the former team had hardly any chance. Swan scored 12 points in 15 minutes and the total for the team was 22. Then he hurt his left ankle and was disabled for the remaining five minutes. Soony added four points to their total of 8 during his absence.

In the second half Soony played splendidly and had one of their forwards done as good shooting as Rasmussen. The result would have been very much different. Rasmussen scored 17 points rapidly; though he had not so good a chance as his partner who was for the greater part unguarded.

On the side of the Physical Directors, Liu did splendid work in saving and scored eight points.

Mr. P. A. Anderson acted as referee for all the games the results of which were as follows:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th
"Y"	half	half	"C"
Liu	2	6	Pang
Hsu	7	6	Woo
Sung	7	6	Wu
Soo	Liu
Liu	Soo

1st	2nd	3rd	4th
9	12	3	7
"M"	...	"A"	...
Ho	...	Chen	...
Yen	...	Chang	...
Loh	...	Chow	1
Lee	3	Kau	...
Kou	2	Ko	2
Kow	4

1st	2nd	3rd	4th
7	8	8	5
Soony	...	Physical	...
Rasmussen	17	Hsu	4
Vaughan	...	Liu	8
Hykes	6	Hsu	12
Hall	...	Yao	7
Stewart	...	Ko	...

NOW THE CHINESE FOOTBALLERS LOST

Brilliant Players Couldn't Overcome Lack of Team Training at Manila

Lack of team training, the long ocean trip and the hot Manila climate—these three things, ably abetted by the teams against which they played, caused the downfall of the All-Star Chinese football team that went to Manila to play during the recent carnival. The team returned Friday on the Tenyo Maru.

The games played in Manila were with the Aurora and the Bohemians—both good strong teams. The first was lost by 4 to 0 and the second by 3 to 0.

Dr. Morrison, physical instructor at Nanyang College, accompanied the team. Individually the team was composed of stars—but the men had not played together enough. The team was made up of the following: Pan, Nanyang, goal; Ting, Nanyang, left full back; Cym, Nanking University, right full back; Capt. Yuen, St. John's, center half; Mok, Nanyang, right half; Liang, Nanyang, left half; Sin, St. John's, center forward; Ho, Nanyang, inside left; Li, Nanyang, outside left; Li, St. John's, inside right; Chong, Soochow University, outside right; Liang, Nanyang, reserve.

The team made an excellent impression at Manila. The Manila Times said:

"The visitors put up a good snappy game and it was evident from the brilliant individual playing that with a little practice they would give any of the local teams a run for its money."

The first game was played on February 9, and the second on the day following. Large crowds witnessed both. One of the papers said in describing the game with the Aurora:

"The locals put up the best game of their career, with forwards Altonaga and San Gil making a sterling showing every time they got the round thing under control, this Aurora pair working in harmony during the game and being the ones who scored a point each for their team in the first half of the tray."

Time and again the Nanyang defense failed to cope successfully with Altonaga's tricky dribbles and San Gil's fast passes. Ten minutes after the first half had started, a series of tricky passing between Altonaga, San Gil, and Genaro culminated in San Gil's terrific shot into the Nanyang door for the first count.

Barely five minutes had elapsed when the Aurora line of forwards worked out another trick, this time Altonaga ending the attack with an accurate shot into the visitors' goal, making the second point.

The Chinese were still fresh in the second half, but even they were unable to accomplish much towards sending the ball between their opponents' posts, while the Aurora were able to add another count to their collection shortly after play was resumed in the second half. Conde alone carried the ball to a distance of 15 feet from the Nanyang goal, shooting it across with the speed of a bullet although Goal Keeper Pan tried hard to stop the ball.

Center Forward Lin played a good game for the Nanyang and everybody on his team showed the many fans present that with a little more practice they'll improve their game. This afternoon at 4:30 sharp the Nanyangs tackle the champion Bohemians at the Carnival Ball Park and unless the visitors play a better game than yesterday they'll be given a worse licking by our Bohemians.

The second game was the same story:

With their defeat at the hands of the crack Bohemian players, the invading soccer football players from China are eliminated from the Carnival Open Football Championship. Individually, the Bohemians played a capital game, but it was their teamwork which more than all gave them the victory. The Manila youngsters won the game by 4 to 0.

Recs. Again Are Police Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

after twenty minutes which they held to the interval.

The second half saw the Recs on the offensive for they now had the assistance of the wind. The Police however were determined to play safe and whether it was intentional or not the ball was constantly in touch, and goal kicks were too numerous to mention. The hustling methods of the Police continually harassed their opponents who kicked in all directions save goalwards. Macmillan saved finely from one great shot from Isherwood and his clearance was a timely one. Doyle on the Police left was again conspicuous with some clever individual work and eluding the attentions of both Isherwood and Ollerden.

Macmillan cleared finely from one great shot from Isherwood and his clearance was a timely one. Doyle on the Police left was again conspicuous with some clever individual work and eluding the attentions of both Isherwood and Ollerden.

With this lead the Police were

evidently satisfied to hang on and with Yorks and Newman rendering timely assistance to the defense the Recs were unable to beat Macmillan. Mention, however, should be made of another excellent drive by Isherwood which the goalie finely negotiated and Wilson's unsuccessful attempt to score through the medium of a penalty given against Adams for tripping Loonie. The shot struck the upright and rolled behind the line on the other side of the goal. At the other end Wilson seemed to have the goal at his mercy but shot poorly and Katz easily cleared. The whistle brought relief to the Police defenders who were indeed sorely tried.

Macmillan was a capable custodian and Quayle and Hamilton were at their best. Robertson was the finest half on the field; he was always in the thick of the fray and seemed absolutely tireless.

Adams and Dixon were quite useful and the forwards had a much better blending than their opponents' quintette. Yorke was the pick and Doyle's work was responsible for both the goals. The Recs were well served by Ollerden, Biggs and Isherwood in defense, Wigton having a grueling time and forward Brandt strove to remedy the defects of his colleagues who were much below par.

St. Xavier's v. Hanbury Sch.

This Second League match was played at Hongkew and was the final fixture of the French School. They won very comfortably and by so doing they became winners of the competition for this season, with the splendid record of having gained every possible point.

St. Xavier's started with the assistance of a strong wind and were soon round their opponents' goal; after about five minutes' play the referee surprised everyone by awarding a penalty to St. Xavier's. This was a most remarkable decision as neither the teams nor the two players involved could find any reason for it.

Luckily nothing came of it. Elliott's shot was easily cleared by Quincey,

Following on this incident the Xavierians forwards put in a lot of clever work and a number of hard drives from Gutierrez only missed by inches. The Hanbury forwards then took a turn and after some nice combination Hayward with the goal at his mercy shot wide. Throughout almost all the first half there was very little in it in the French School having the wind had a little advantage but the sound defense on each side negatived all forward movements.

In the last five minutes however St. Xavier's put on two goals and altered the whole aspect of the game. Norris broke through the Hanbury backs and gave the goalie no chance with a fast relay-cutter. Aguirre, having been shown the way, followed suit and half-time arrived with St. Xavier's leading by two goals.

Not One Dangerous Shot

With the wind, it was thought that Hanbury would make a much better show, but though their forwards had a good deal of the play they never put in one dangerous shot. Hayward was the only useful member of the line but it requires five good forwards to pass St. Xavier's defense. Gifford was the only other Hanbury forward who attracted attention; due to his ineffectual attempt at "stamina" French School players who were miles bigger than him and who hardly seemed to notice his strenuous efforts.

St. Xavier's forwards however played a much more effective game against the wind than they did with it. Their passing was clever and their shooting excellent. Early on in the second half, Xavier the outsiders left went away with a pass from Aguirre, and worked his way into goal; he stumbled when close in and fell full length. Whether he kicked the ball with his nose or his foot, he alone knows; but from his position on the ground he put in a shot which scored.

The next goal was almost as remarkable as this one. Goulli got away and put in a fast high shot. Quincey jumped and missed it, and then turned to go back into goal; the ball struck the crossbar and rebounded; hit the goalie in the face, tempo rapidly laying him out and bounced off him into goal. Gutierrez, the St. Xavier right winged had been playing a spiffy game, bringing in a goal, now the only forward who had not scored; he put in a number of rattling shots and was eventually rewarded with the last goal of the match, St. Xavier's thus running out winners of the match and champions of the Second League.

Result:—

St. Xavier 5

Hanbury School 0

As is usual between these schools the game was strenuously contested, plenty of hard knocks being given in a healthy sporting way. The French School fully deserved their victory and are to be congratulated on such a successful season. They have a fine team with safe backs, hardworking halves and clever forwards. The Hanburians had an off and on, and Turner, Wittstock and Hayward were the only ones who played at all up to form.

Public School 8: Football Club 1

The above match took place at the Widows' Monument yesterday, and the Old Boys ran out easy victors by the above score. The Club scored first through a fine shot by Gabbert, which Remedios fumbled. Play was then mostly confined to the club's ground, and the Club's goalie, Venit, cleared very nicely several shots, but Drake soon put things even for the Old Boys, and receiving a pass from Madar, shot, he dribbled several players, and, shot, the ball going in the net. Half time arrived with both teams one all.

In the second half, with the wind in their favor, and fortunately also with the stopping of half, the Old Boys walked away with seven more goals. Five minutes had not elapsed before Drake had put two more goals through the net, very ably helped by Cooke. Then F. Madar, taking advantage of the wind, shot from a good distance, and the ball went in. Drake soon followed and did all the scoring by himself, by adding on 4 more goals. There is no gainsaying that Public School but for bad shooting, could have notched at least 15 goals.

Hanson and Smith played a hard game for the School, and the halves were in good form. Drake was responsible for 7 goals; a record for the 2nd League, and the shots that he sent in didn't give the goalies a chance to save them. Cooke was also well to the fore, though weak in shooting. For the Club, Graham, Hertford and Venturini are worthy of mention.

The Shanghai Chit Coolies' Social And Debating Club Meets

By Dioge

I wonder how many of the foreigners of great repute in this city have ever suspected within the last few weeks, that while they were conducting their business and themselves with their usual superior nonchalance, they were undergoing a most careful and critical scrutiny by those whom they are content to regard as their intellectual inferiors and that their various virtues and vices were being made the subject of much discourse among the despatched and rejected, but erudite chit coolies of Shanghai!

It was only the other day, quite by accident that I learned of the existence of a most remarkable institution which goes by the unambitious name of "The Shanghai Chit Coolies' Social and Debating Club." There is no specially constructed and noble building to mark their meeting place, no sumptuous line of motor cars awaits them at the door, but every other Wednesday morning in the coolies' waiting room attached to the offices of a well-known shipping establishment, they gather together, not to smoke and drink or play billiards or even "push-pen" (though Bentham's alleged it was as good as poetry), but to talk with one another on the things that matter.

Last Wednesday I had occasion to send a Chit to the aforementioned office in order to arrange a game of golf with one of the powers thereabouts. The coolie did not return. Eventually one of the boys sent out on search, discovered him comfortably ensconced on an empty oil drum amidst a vast throng of his fraternity, an unobtrusive but most attentive listener to the various speeches that were being delivered. And now I take the liberty of passing on to you the account which my boy gave of the proceedings, with this reservation however, that my report must indeed be feeble and unauthoritative.

On Wednesday last the fortnightly meeting of the Chit Coolies' Debating Club was held at the usual hour in the Chambers of Brandy and Soda. There was a goodly attendance and the minutes of the previous meeting were hurried by, read and adopted in order that the business of the day might be completed before the anger of any irate foreigner awaiting an answer to his chit was provoked. Several short speeches were to be delivered on "Funny foreigners I have chit-ted" and old Mr. Enoe Wye, through whose hands within the last ten years a vast amount of correspondence has passed, read a paper which was rather general in its purport.

This is a note from a heart that is sour:

And a head that is old and grey, From a mind that has wrestled for more than an hour For something that's kindly to say, But it sends its message just over the street.

Tis the day of St. Valentine, To a maid, whose face and whose self are sweet, And who minds me o' one that sets mine.

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Baptist College Gets \$10,000 Gold as Gift For New Gymnasium

The spring term of the Shanghai Baptist College opened Thursday, February 17 with its full quota of 24 instructors. For the first time in the history of the college a number of elective courses are being offered.

The news have just been received that Col. E. H. Haskell of Boston, Mass., U.S.A. has given \$10,000 Gold to erect a gymnasium. The athletic work of the institution has already reached a high plane under the splendid supervision of Prof. D. H. Kulp. The erection of a gymnasium will put this department on a solid foundation.

receive a cup, for which the chief condition was that he should put up so many drinks that none of the fat boys would be thirsty for a fortnight.

The field in the hunt proper was one of the best that has ever been seen, all the crack ponies being out, including two Leger winners. Yet the fat boys also had some good ponies and were so keen on winning the special prize that they cut out the run at a prodigious pace. So much so, indeed, that they over-ran the paper.

A lot of them went wrong, but re-

traced their steps, went at it again and finished in very fine style. Mr. M. Martin Little because the present owner of the fat boys cup said, incidentally, was the fortunate gentleman who had to sign the chit.

The order of the fat boys' finish was:

- 1.—Mr. H. Martin Little, Henwick.
- 2.—Mr. H. von Heidenstaen, Salvator.
- 3.—Mr. P. W. Massy, Subtilite.
- 4.—Mr. N. L. Sparks, Rubicon.
- 5.—Mr. O. L. Ilbert, Tally Ho.
- 6.—Mr. F. W. Potter, Sungari.

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